THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press,
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,136—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1890.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs 57, per Hbd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., AGENTS

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S.S. "SIAM," leaving on the 30th May, and during the South-West Monsoon, the Launch to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1890.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli..	30th May
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli..	27th ,,
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli..	25th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	8th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weigheli..	22nd ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D. Worcester	29th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	5th June.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	19th ,,
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA OCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	——	——	1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th June 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 12th 1890

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	750	1st June.
a MARIA TERESA.	R. Deperis	4,200	600	15th June.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	Walluschnig	3,800	550	15th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay.
8th April, 1890.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. Hispania.....3380 T. R...S. Abrey.....to sail 12th June

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Building, Bombay, 14th May, 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Bombay.
GRINDLAY, & CO., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 1st June, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 4th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 25th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 7th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 29, 1890. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row; Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

THE CITY LINE S. S. "CITY of EDINBURGH," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless Boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor, before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 27th May, 1890. Agents.

AGENT WANTED to represent a PAINT, OIL, AND VARNISH MANUFACTURER. State Commission expected, and also give London reference. Must be accustomed to collecting Indents.—Apply "G. P.", care of STREET and Co., Cornhill, London, England.—

HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.

BOLTON & Co.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber	Rs.	165
Square Piano, by Schroder	,,	290
Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	,,	275
Square Piano, by Soundy	,,	500
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,,	650
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	,,	550
Semigrand, by Broadwood	,,	475
Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons	,,	900
Semigrand, by Soundy	,,	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & CO., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

KASHMIR CARPETS, &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs, Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina-Curtains, &c. Circulars and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & CO.
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.

Capital, Rs. 200,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW,
Secretaries and Agents.

OFFICES :—9 Hummum Street.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights	(2,000 candle-power each)	Rs 800
Do.	do. 10	,, ,, do.	500
EDISON	do. 65	Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)	400
GRAMME	do. 20	Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20	c. p. 500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10	Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p.	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,

F. FISCHER & Co.

SUTTON'S NEW SEASON'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea.	Portulaca.	Marigold.	Candytuft.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Antirrhinum.	Aster.
Nasturtium.	Stocks.	Convolvulus.	Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-12.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 20 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea.	Balsam.	Convolvulus.	Dianthus.
Mignonette.	Zinnia.	Candytuft.	Larkspur.
Nasturtium	Poppy.	Aster.	Stock.
Nemophila.	Sweet William.	Phlox.	Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 7.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans.	Cucumber.	Carrot, 2 sorts.	Parsley.
Beet.	Celery.	Lettuce.	Peas, 3 sorts.
Brocoli.	Cauliflower.	Mustard.	Radish, 2 sorts.
Cabbage.	Cress.	Onion.	Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-12.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans.	Cress.	Kohl Rabi.	Peas.
Beet.	Carrot.	Leek, Onion.	Radish.
Borecole.	Cauliflower.	Lettuce.	Spinach.
Brocoli.	Celery.	Mustard.	Turnip.
Cabbage.	Cucumber.	Parsley.	V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 9.

The Seeds are specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve unimpaired the power of germination and prevent disappointment.

We have MESSRS. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for MESSRS. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency.—

Ladies' Set, consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel, and Fork.	Rs.	3	8 to 5	0
Gentlemen's Set, consisting of Spade, Rake, and Hoe	,,	5	0 to 6	0
Shears, various sizes	Rs.	3	8 to 7	8
Bill Hooks, cast steel, 7 in., Re. 1-8; 8 in.	,,			2 0
Pruning or Gardening Scissors	,,	2	0 to 5	0
Vine or Grape Scissors	,,	1	8 to 3	0
Budding Knives with Ivory Handles	,,	2	0 to 3	8
Pruning Knives with curved blades and buckhorn Handles	,,	2	4 to 2	12
Flower Gatherers (Selby's	,,			5 0
Holborn Garden Pump, throws a continuous stream 40 feet	,,			6 8

LAWN MOWERS—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NERVOUS FEARS AND RESTLESS SLEEP.

SQUIBB'S "BRACE-UP" CORDIAL.

A Specific for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, Palpitation of the Heart, and other similar affections arising from Diseases, Excess, Youthful Errors, &c.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4.

AGENTS—F. S. MADON AND CO., {MARKET, BOMBAY.

DRESSING GOWNS.

READY-MADE OR MADE TO ORDER

IN THE FOLLOWING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL MATERIAL.

	Rs.	a.
Oxford Cloth	11	0
Best Wove Flannel	20	0
The New Shrunk Yarn	20	0
Fancy Club Colours	25	0
Cashmere Printed	26	0
Soft Vecuna Cloth	35	0
Fancy Twilled Cashmeres	20	0

In ordering please give height and size of Chest. Patterns of Materials will be sent on application to

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, BOMBAY.

TENNIS "NEW CHECKS FOR COATS"

"STRIPES FOR TROUSERS,"

CRICKET

AS NOW WORN.

SUITS

Hat and Tie Ribbons, Waist Squares, Belts, Club Colours.

LOUNGE COAT AND TROUSERS, a large Range	Rs.	36
VERY STYLISH CASHMERE SERGES	Rs.	38 & 40
FINE WHITE SAXONY, MELTON FINISHED, or Twilled Faced Flannels, Coat and Trousers	Rs.	36 & 40
SHIRTS WITH COLLAR (& POCKET)	,,	9

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, &c. } BOMBAY.

WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory :—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.

khbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.

Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

TIVOLI BEER.

NON PLUS ULTRA (Eagle Brand).

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. | Rs. 16 per case of 4 dozen pints.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

WILLIAM GROSSMANN,

105-106, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRE'S AND CHRISTY'S DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	,, Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	,, do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 18th day of August, 1890, for the construction of a PIPE SEWER in Victoria Cross Lane, for Ventilating Shafts and for Branch Pipe Drains Cast Iron down Pipes and fittings and other House Drainage connection work in the Agripada District.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. Previous to the signing of the Contract, a further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount less the value of Materials to be supplied by the Municipality will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M. INST., C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 20th May, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA BAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD BUILDING MATERIALS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, offers for the purchase of the Materials of the BUILDINGS standing on the site of the old Loco Depot, G. I. P. Railway at Byculla, also some Iron Turn Tables and a few Rails.

The buildings will be pointed out to intending Tenderers, and full information can be obtained on application at the District Engineer's Office, G. I. P. Railway, Byculla.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of a sum equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of the Tender as a guarantee of good faith in fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tenders.

H. WENDEN,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, May, 1890.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores of Country produce and manufacture and Stationery during the year commencing 1st July, 1890.

Tenders must be submitted on the printed forms of the Tenderer's Schedule to be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, in the case of Miscellaneous Stores, and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Stationery, on payment of 8 annas for each copy.

The Depots for delivery of Miscellaneous Stores are either Ghorpuri, Hubli, or Bangalore, and intending Tenderers are requested to name the Depot or Depots for which they require forms when applying for the same. All Stationery will have to be delivered at the Stationery Stores, Dharwar.

The Company's Specification and conditions under which the Contracts for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores and Stationery will be let accompany each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained in the case of Miscellaneous Stores from the Storekeepers at Hubli and Bangalore, and in the case of Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.

The latest date for receiving Tenders is June 16. They should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway at Dharwar in a sealed cover superscribed Tenders for Stores or Stationery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, RATNAGIRI.

For forms of application, &c., apply to the

Hony. Sec., Satara—Mr. G. SCOTT, Depy. Collector and Magistrate.
,, Ratnagiri—Mr. K. N. AGASHI, Accountant, Collector's Office.
,, Bombay—Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY, Chief Ledger Keeper Stores, Audit Branch G. I. P. Railway.
Sholapore—Mr. SITTARAM VISRAM SETT GHANDY, Accountant Collector's Office.

NOTICES.

M. E. COOPER AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Outstations, that they have JUST OPENED a SHOP at the Sirdars Building, Tamarind Lane, No. 2, facing the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., where they are displaying a New and Novel Stock of Silk, and Fancy Goods.

They respectfully solicit the favor of an early inspection of their Goods.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claim against, the ESTATE of the late Mr. E. C. HAWKES, C.E., who died at Bombay, on the 13th February last, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, to whom Probate of the Will has been granted by the Chief Court of the Punjab, within one month from this date, after which no claims will be recognised.

G. HAWKES,
(Executor).
District Traffic Supt. N. W. Railway.
Lahore, 6th May, 1890.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank is hereby convened for THURSDAY, the 29th current, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing an Auditor in the place of Mr. N. S. Symons, proceeding to Europe.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, Bombay, 9th May, 1890.

HYDERABAD DECCAN.

SIR SALAR JUNG'S ESTATES,

GRAND AUCTION SALE,

FIRST WEEK IN JULY.

THE Committee of Administration will sell by Auction at Hyderabad, during the first week of July, a selection of first-rate Horses and Carriages, all in capital order, comprising—

Teams.
Pairs.
Single Horses for riding and driving. Saddlery and Harness for the same. Carriages of every description.

Precise time and place of Auction will be notified hereafter.

Enquiries for private sale may be addressed at any time before the Auction to Messrs. Cursetjee and Co. Secunderabad, or to the undersigned.

F. BEAUCLERK, Capt.,
Secretary, Salar Jung's Estates
Hyderabad, 23rd April, 1890.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have APPOINTED

MR. HORMUSJEE ADURJEE.

49, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET FORT,

THEIR SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY

For the SALE of their

SUNGAL-RAMPUR,

(Kangra Valley) Teas.

STIRLING & CULBARD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

Open Daily from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
Evenings, only 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Admission Re. 1.

Mrs. BROWN from London will appear SATURDAY next.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per "HANSA" LINE Steamer "RHEINFELS," from BREMEN and HAMBURG, are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods.

The cargo will be landed at the Prince's Dock.

All Claims of short delivery, &c., must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

All Claims must be presented for settlement before the Steamer's departure, otherwise they will not be entertained.

There will be a General Average Claim, and Consignees are requested to sign the bond at our office before obtaining Delivery orders.

GLADE AND CO.,
Agents, "Hansa" Line of Steamers.
Bombay, 28th May, 1890.

MOST SECURE AGAINST FIRE AND THIEVES.

CHUBB'S
NEW PATENT SAFES.

22 by 17 by 16 one drawer.	214	31 by 21 by 22 two drawers,	425
24 by 18 by 18	,, ..	249	33 by 29 by 23	,, ..	559
26 by 20 by 20	,, ..	293	38 by 26 by 23	,, ..	595
28 by 22 by 21	,, ..	338	38 by 33 by 23	,, ..	899

48 by 28 by 24.....Rs. 775.

THE LAST FOUR LARGE SIZE SAFES ARE FITTED WITH TWO DISTINCT LOCKS. THESE ARE WITH FOLDING DOORS.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Executive Engineer Surat and Broach, invites TENDERS for the supply of 97,500 Headers one foot Square and from 1¼ to 2½ ft. in length 97,000 cub. ft of large sized Rubble and 77,0 0 cub. ft. stone metal.

Delivery to be made into Railway wagons at the Dungri Station B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, during July, August, September, October and November next.

Tenders will be opened at Surat at 2 p. m. on the 12th June, and will not be considered unless accompanied by Rs. 250 in currency notes as Earnest money.

The acceptance of Tenders rests with the Chief Engineer N. D., who will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

For forms of Tender and futher particulars apply to

S. REBSCH,
A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, S. & B.

Camp Bulsar, 27 May, 1890.

FOR
COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA,
USE
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.
☞ Contains no Opiate
VEGETABLE,
PALATABLE,
RELIABLE.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, MARKET,
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Aspinall's Enamel, Assorted Colours.
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Vinolia Powder.
Vinolia Soap.
Vinolia Shaving Stick.
Himrod's Cure for Asthma.
Mawer's Taraxacum Coffee.
Huggin's Ozone Cigarettes.
Do. do Paper.
Elliman's Universal Embrocation.
Do. Royal Embrocation.
Atkinson's Blanc de Perle.
Osborne's Golden Drops.
Anodyne Amyl Colloid.
Allan's Tonga.
Pears' Bloom of Roses.
Mody's French Polish.
Sounders' Eye-brow Pencils.
Glover's Court Plaster.
Bay Rum for the Toilet.
The Modern Lemon Squeezer.
Benzine Pure.
Bridal Bouquet Bloom.
Brompton's Cough Specific.
Nature's Herbal Remedies.
(Shakespearian Almanacks sent free on application.)
Graefenberg's Family Medicines.
Maltine and Preparations.
Kepler's Malt Extract and Preparations.
Grimault's Syrup of Lime and other Preparations.
Cements, various.
Thermometers with Calendar for 1890.
&c., &c., &c.
Price List sent free on application.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST.,
Acting Secretary Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FORGET NOT!
FORGET NOT!
FORGET NOT!!!

FRIDAY, the 30th MAY (CURRENT), will be the LAST DAY to RENEW SUBSCRIPTIONS for the 2nd half-year. Our REVISED and ENLARGED PRICE LIST free on application.

HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, NEWS AGENTS, GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, &c.,
BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on 27th May, 1890, FOR SALE OR LOAN :—

	Rs. a
BIOGRAPHY.	
Havelock (English Men of Action) ; by Archibald Forbes	1 10
Life and Work of Mary Louisa Whately ; by E. J. Whately	1 4
FICTION.	
Allan's Wife, and other Tales ; by H. Rider Haggard	3 12
By Order of the Czar ; by Joseph Hatton, 3 vols.	20 0
Black Business ; by Hawley Smart	0 10
Course of True Love, never did run smooth ; by Charles Reade, D.C.L., New Edition	2 4
Dead Secret ; by Wilkie Collins	2 4
Double Marriage : or, White Lies ; by Charles Reade, D.C.L. New Edition	2 4
English Folk and Fairy Tales ; selected and edited by E. S. Hartland	0 10
Fallen Leaves ; by Wilkie Collins. 1st Series. New Edition	2 4
From Prison to Paradise, a Story of English Peasant Life in 1557 ; by Alice Lang	2 4
Hard Cash, a Matter-of-Fact Romance ; by Chas. Reade, D.C.L. New Edition	2 4
Her Mother's Darling ; by Mrs. J. H. Riddell	2 4
Hide and Seek ; or, The Mystery of Mary Grace ; by Wilkie Collins	2 4
His Sweet Reward and other Stories	1 4
It Is Never Too Late To Mend ; by Chas. Reade, D.C.L. New Edition	2 4
Lady's Own Novelette, containing 24 complete Novels, Division The VI	1 0
Love me Little, Love me Long ; by Chas. Reade D.C.L.	2 4
Lost Wife ; by Mrs. H. Lovett-Cameron	2 4
Miss or Mrs., and other Stories in Outline ; by Wilkie Collins	2 4
Moonstone (The), a Romance ; by Wilkie Collins	2 4
Mrs. Fenton, a Sketch ; by W. E. Norris	3 12
Man and Wife ; by Wilkie Collins	2 4
Plain Tales from the Hills ; by Rudyard Kipling.	3 12
Princess, Complete Story Novellettes, Divn. XVII.	1 0
St. Cuthbert's Tower ; by Florence Warden	3 2
Two Destinies ; by Wilkie Collins	2 4
Tales from Blackwood, No. 8, 3rd Series	0 10
Tracked and Taken ; by Dick Donovan	1 4
Up and Down the Pantiles ; by Emma Marshall	0 10
Without Love or Licence ; by Hawley Smart	3 2
HISTORY.	
Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne, in the County of Southampton by Rev. Gilbert White, M.A.	3 2
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Elementary Chemistry for Science Schools and Classes ; by Robert Avey Ward	1 0
Wife's Help to Indian Cookery ; being a Practical Manual for Housekeepers ; by W. H. Dawe	4 12
POETRY.	
Thousand Best Poems in the world ; selected and arranged by E. D. Cole	1 10
TRAVEL.	
Around and About South America, Twenty Months of Quest and Query ; by Frank Vincent	13 2
Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff ; by Mathilde Blind, 2 vols	15 0
Through Gasa Land and the Scene of the Portuguese Aggression ; by Parker Gillmore ("Ubique")	4 12

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For Newest Books, 2 vols. a week	Rs. 12	Rs. 24

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Further consignments of these
HIGH-CLASS TEAS
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† ORANGE PEKOE	1 2	per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14	,,
† PEKOE	0 13	,,
† BROKEN PEKOE	0 12	,,
† BROKEN TEA	0 10	,,
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† In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A 2-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom for Rs. 30 and Rs. 27 respectively. Cash paid here, *delivered free of all* charges, including duty at sixpence a pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionately higher rates.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
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32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

ESTABLISHED 1849.

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DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

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BUGS, AS MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DES ROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natura laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb, and pound tins, lables thus :—

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SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2 ; Postage, 4 Annas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

5 cases white handkerchiefs.
5 cases white embroidered muslin.
5 bales colored felt cloth.
1 bale colored cashmere.
1 case white book muslin.
1 ,, ,, lappets.
3 bales grey shirtings.
5 bales grey dhoties.
10 cases white shirtings.
2 cases colored diamond thread.
4 casks wheel greese.
On account of the concerned—
7 cases colored beads.
1000-3002—18—1 case damaged cochineals.

AUCTION SALE OF BHOWNUGGER COTTON.

THIS-DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the jutha of Hemraj Jaiths, by order of Messrs. Munjee Nuthoobhoy and Co., and on account and at the risk of Bhookundas Vijbhookundas—

M N—240 bales Bhownugger good cotton,

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order o the Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited), and on account and at the risk of Mr. Mugun Gunpat—

100 bales yarn, No. 20s flower tie of 400lbs. each, bearing the marks of the Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., Junk ticket.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th May, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 84 of 1889.
Jan Mahamed Khulakdina.....Plaintiff
vs.
Rahimtoola Khulakdina and others..Defendants.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES WITH GINNING FACTORY AND A CHAWL AT ANJAR IN CUTCH.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sellby,Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., at their usual Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, the following immovable and movable properties, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Village of Anjar, in the dominion of His Highness the Rao of Cutch, estimated by guess to contain between 20,000 to 20,500 square yards and enclosed by a fence and surrounded on all sides by land, which is the property of His Highness the Rao of Cutch, together with a building used for the Ginning Factory and a Chawl, now standing or being on the said piece or parcel of land, and all the fixtures, commons, waters, water-courses, sewers, privileges, easements, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises belonging or reputed as parcel thereof or appertaining thereto. Together also with all and singular the gins, ginning machines, steam-engines, boilers, mill-gear, and millwright work, fixed and moveable machinery, on or about the said premises, and hereinafter more particularly described, namely—

20 gins
1 engine about 13 to 12 horse-power
1 boiler
1 lathe
1 hand-power press for pressing docras, and scales and weights, office furniture, trade fixtures, utensils, stores, fuel, &c., which may be on the premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 29th May, 1890.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, Medows Street, Bombay.

SALE OF EMERALD GREEN.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medows Street.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Kadur Abdool Hoosein Moorga—

Per s.s. "Henzada"

11 cases emerald-green each C-D containing 168 one lb. pckt., of Lewis, Berger and Sons.

On account of whom it may concern—

1,000 kegs white zinc paint.

Terms of sale, a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF FIRE BRICKS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms in Medows Street, No. 21—

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern, ten thousand pieces of white fire bricks, now lying in the Bombay Port Trust Godown. The above bricks will be sold in the same condition as they stand now (subject to all faults). Terms of sale :—A deposit of 5 per cent. is to be immediately paid as soon as the lot is knocked down, and the blance money to be paid within three days after the acceptance of the offer by the vendor.

SALE OF FIRE AND GARDEN PUMPS,

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of whom it may concern.—

A consignment of portable, manual, horizontal double acting and rotary pumps.

Now on view.

SALE OF WINE AND SPIRITS.

A Good opportunity for gentlemen who are desirous to have a stick of good Wine and Spirits.

TOMORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 2p.m. Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room,in Medows Street,as follows:—

15 boxes John Dewar and Son's finest special old highland whisky.
10 boxes finest extra special whisky.
4 boxes finest special liqueur old whisky.
10 boxes Scotch whisky, pink label.
20 boxes Scotch whisky white label, superior brand.
11 boxes Trapp's gold sherry.
50 boxes La Grande marque cognac, three stars,
20 boxes royal dry saumur.
50 boxes "Canary sac" as perfectly pure wine grown in the Canary Islands.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, May 29, 1890. Auctioneers.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219, High Holborn London, Eng.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

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W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
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Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum ; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve months	Rs. 26
Six months	,, 13-8

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	1802	£300,690
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LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

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GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972	8	1881	£4,673,229	5 1
1881	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner ?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum ?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

WHITE & CO.,
GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE for convenience of residents in India void delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 ,,
WELL-BROK

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	965
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	100	all	5 pr. ct.	910to922
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	180

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	470
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	361
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	815
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	880
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	560
Colaba Land & mill	4,000	700	700	10	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	460
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	795
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	910
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	500
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12	250
Jowraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	800
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	515
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	119
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	750
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,130
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	580xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	335
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	748	1,000	1,000	50	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
holapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	475
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	720
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	925xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	42)

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,075
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	235
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	160
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	..	185
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	530
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	210	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	445
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	600	500	45	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	12½	500
assoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	440xd
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	640

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200	200	10	210 xd.
Back Bay Baths	500	5	50	10	139
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	138
Bapty Bros	6,622	200	185	Nil.	55
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,200	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	60	2,500	1,000	100	800
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	135	3,425
Do New Issue	500	375	375	33⅓	350
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	100	100	5	95
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	80 Dvd.	650 ex div.
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	600	600	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	177
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	500	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co, Ld	200	100	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	100	pr. ct.	1
Indian Fire Insurance Co	2,000	1,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	28½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	
MapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	210
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	10
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	385
Princeof Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	20	1,500
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	5
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	80
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	290
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	6-8	11
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

An Anglo-Chinese paper finds an analogy between the jury system in England and torture in the Flowery Land. The theory of Chinese justice is that without confession there can be no conviction, and a malefactor possessed of ordinary resolution might therefore escape the meet punishment of his crime merely by reiterated denial. Just as in England the interposition of a jury is necessary between judge and prisoner, so in China the evidence of outside witnesses must be supplemented by the confession of the accused. What we sought originally to guard against was the corruption of the Bench; the Chinese take into consideration, besides, the possible subornation of witnesses. Each device is in its way a reflection on the national probity. It may be necessary in China to immolate a few victims in order to carry out the law, but the laws and statutes of the dynasty cannot be altered without a revolution.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bank of Bombay, Special Meeting, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Nedjed (s), from Cardiff; Star (s), Zanzibar; Washington City (s), Middlesborough; and Simla (s), Marmugoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Karagola (s), for Karachi; and Gulf of Mexico (s), Antwerp.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Romola left the dock on Tuesday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. John Sanderson entered the dock yesterday.

LADY THARIA.—We hear that Lady Janbai, wife of the well-known Mahomedan millionaire, Sir Tharia Topan, Kt., is shortly proceeding to Zanzibar.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic, for the week ending 24th May, 1890, shows an increase of Rs. 18,035, in the total earnings.

A MISSING BOY.—Ramchunder Bapoo, residing at Bunder Lane, reports, that his brother-in-law, named Vittoo Gunnoo, aged 12 years, has been missing since Tuesday afternoon last.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT LANOWLI.—The proprietor of the Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel purposes giving a treat to school-children to-day, in honour of the Queen's Birthday. The Band of St. Mary's School will perform a programme of music on the occasion.

RAI BAHADUR A. SABHAPATI MUDALIAR.—Rai Bahadur A. Sabhapati Mudaliar, of Bellary, has been pleased to subscribe a sum of rupees one thousand towards the Permanent Fund of the Bellary Sanmarga Samaj, on the 24th May, 1890, the day of its third anniversary.

A GIRL ROBBED BY HER UNCLE.—Tyeball Essubjee, residing at Dhuboo Street, reports that on the 25th instant, while his daughter, aged six years, was playing in front of his house, her uncle, Ebboo Adam, took the girl to Dawood Baugh, and after robbing her of two silver anklets, valued at Rs. 25, absconded.

A NAGAR SCHOOL AT JUNAGADH.—It is understood that a movement is being set on foot by the Nagars of Junagadh for establishing a Nagar school at a cost of Rs. 25,000, in commemoration of the honour of G. C. I. E. conferred upon H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh by her Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria. —*Kathiawar Times.*

DOMESTIC TROUBLES.—Nuthoo Runchore, residing at Kalbadavie Road, reports that his wife, named Ittabai, aged 21 years, left his house on Monday, and has not since been heard of. Husband and wife, it would appear, had been quarrelling, and it was in a fit of temper the young woman ran away. She was wearing gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 225.

GAMBLING IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—Inspector George yesterday, charged Laloo Satar and Rootee Rao, before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, with being found gaming in a public place, at Chimna Butcher Street, with cards and money, on Tuesday evening. The two accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, were convicted and fined Rs. 5 each, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

ORDINATION SERVICE.—Next Saturday, at 7 o'clock a.m., his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun will hold this service in the Church of St. Andrew at Bandora, and confer the holy order of priesthood on Rev. Stanislaus P. Fonseca. On Sunday, the following day, at 9 o'clock a.m., the newly-ordained priest will celebrate Mass in the Chapel of Our Lady of the Mount, on Bandora Hill.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p. m.

March .....Mothers' Worth.....Arrg. Seaman.
Quadrille .....Bonne Nuit .....Scholes.
Cavatina .....Polinto (J'Martiri) ...Donizetti.
Valse.....Happy Thoughts.....Prout.
Selection .....Remi. of all Nations...F. Godfrey.
Galop .....Kassasin.....F. Godfrey.
Regimental March.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE ADMINISTRATOR APOSTOLIC IN SALSETTE.—Last Sunday, the parishioners of Juvem, in Salsette, had the satisfaction of seeing amongst them the Very Rev. Father Theodore Dalhoff, the Administrator Apostolic of the Archdiocese of Bombay. Preparations were made on a grand scale to give a suitable reception to the illustrious visitor, and to celebrate the employés' annual thanksgiving mass. The address was read by Mr. Joseph Continho, of Juvem. In reply Father Dalhoff thanked the parishioners for the kind and cheerful words contained in the address, exhorting his hearers to continue to bestow their best attention on the welfare of the parish. Father Dalhoff expressed himself well pleased with the labours of Father D'Souza, Vicar of the Juvem Church.

A PUNJABEE'S MISTAKE, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.—Whilst Sooltanally Sumsoodin, described as a native of the Punjab and a resident in Bhendy Bazaar, was proceeding along the Bhendy Bazaar Road, on Tuesday evening, he noticed a woman, named Hoosein Jan, standing near a tobacco shop, making sundry purchases. From the costume of Hoosein and the jingles on her dress, she apparently belonged to a troupe of dancing girls. Sooltanally struck with the resemblance she bore in features to his wife, who had left him but a short time ago, stole up to her, laying his hands around her neck, and kissed her. Resenting this familiarity on the part of the Punjabee, the woman reported the matter to the police. Sooltanally was charged with disorderly behaviour, and placed before the Magistrate, who sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5 for his conduct.

HIS GRANDMOTHER'S GIFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Superintendent MacDermott placed William Bernard, who is charged with having committed the theft of a quantity of jewellery, of the collective value of Rs. 939-8, before Mr. Richardson. The accused, it will be remembered, was living for a considerable time with a certain Mr. Adam, a mechanical fitter in the G. I. P. Railway, then residing at Frere Road, Mody Bay. It was on the 21st of December that the accused Bernard stole the jewellery, which he had obtained by breaking open the chest of drawers of the complainant, while he was absent at work. The whole of the missing property had been made away with. However, whilst in the custody of the police, having been arrested on the 20th inst., two gold rings, one set with rubies and the other with pearls, have been found, and identified by the complainant, who recognised one of the rubies recovered by the police that had been extracted and pearls inserted instead as being one of the five since it fitted exactly into the ring. A further postponement was asked for by the Superintendent, and the Magistrate consequently remanded the case till the 6th of June.

A GERMAN writer, dealing with certain prognostications of great summer heat, goes back for precedents. In 627, he says, the springs were dried up, and men fainted with the heat. In 879 it was impossible to work in the open fields. In the year 993 the nuts on the trees were "roasted" as if in a baker's oven! In 1000 the rivers in France dried up, and the stench from the dead fish and other matter brought a pestilence into the land. The heat in the year 1014 dried up the rivers and the brooks in Alsace-Lorraine. The Rhine was dried up in the year 1132. In the year 1152 the heat was so great that eggs could be cooked in the sand. In 1227 it is recorded that many men and animals came by their death through the intense heat. In the year 1303 the waters of the Rhine and Danube were partially dried up, and people passed over on foot. The crops were burnt up in the year 1394, and in 1538 the Seine and the Loire were as dry land. In 1556 a great drought swept through Europe. In 1614 in France and even Switzerland the brooks and the ditches were dried up. Not less hot were the years 1646, 1679, and 1701. In the year 1715 from the month of March till October not a drop of rain fell: the temperature rose to 38 deg. Reaumur, and in favoured places the fruit trees blossomed a second time. Extraordinarily hot were the years 1724, 1746, 1756, and 1811. The summer of 1815 was so hot the thermometer standing at 40 deg. (Reaumur) that the places of amusement had to be closed.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE DEKKAN COLLEGE.

"NATIVE OPINION" has it:—We are glad the prayer of the Dekkan College students has not gone in vain. The Government of Lord Harris has been, according to the local *Gazette*, pleased to appoint a "strong" committee for inquiry into the complaint, of which Professor Wordsworth and Dr. Mackichan are to be members. What the scope of the inquiry is to be, we do not know, but we would suggest that it should not be confined to the question how far the present increase in the rate of fees has operated disastrously in the matter of college attendance. In the matter of its organisation, the Dekkan College has a history of its own, and to the unearthing of which the scope of the inquiry should be extended, so that it may be easily shown that a separate fund was originally set apart for the purposes of the department out of which the Dekkan College has emerged.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAM CARS.

The *Gujerati* remarks:—The overcrowding of passengers in the tram-cars in these hot days is simply intolerable. Five persons can ordinarily accomodate themselves with difficulty on one bench, and the inconvenience becomes insupportable when one is sandwiched between a fat Bhattia and a plump Parsee. Neither Government nor the local representatives of the Company are disposed to do anything to mitigate the hardship. There is one more court of appeal, and that is the directors of the company in America. A representation numerously signed should be addressed to them, and it is likely something will be done to meet the popular wishes. It is a pity that the local Government should have done nothing to satisfy the public, when every facility has been afforded to the company for facilitating their traffic. In some parts of Bombay the tramway has proved a source of great inconvenience to the vehicular traffic of the city and the foot-passengers, and it is scarcely just on the part of the Company to show so much indifference to the comfort of its customers.

LEGISLATIVE PROTECTION TO LEPERS.

The *Rast Goftar* thinks the death in the street of a helpless leper is another eloquent appeal, if any more be needed, to the Government for affording legislative protection and relief to this most unfortunate class of human beings. The jury only reflected the public sentiment when it pronounced an emphatic opinion that an asylum should be provided for the reception of lepers. There was a separate building for these unfortunates in connection with the J. J. Hospital. But it has been lately converted to another use before the retreat, of which Prince Albert Victor laid the foundation the other day, could be provided for them. If the Government were to wait till they have obtained a practical unanimity among the medical authorities of Europe as to the contagiousness of the disease, they might wait till Doomsday, or till an avenging epidemic may come and move them to action. If leprosy is nothing more than an eye-sore, the public have a right to demand that it should be hidden from view. Even supposing that leprosy is non-contagious, it is imperative that the Legislature should prevent the propagation of the disease by ordering the strict segregation of the sexes. Build as many asylums as you like, provide them with every comfort you like for the inmates, it will always happen that not an inconsiderable proportion of these unfortunates in every stage of decomposition, will prefer nevertheless to roam abroad in the wide world, living on public charity.

THE HONOURS GAZETTE.

The *Gujerat Mitra* is of opinion the Birthday Honours' Gazette is, like its predecessors, very incomplete; but to expect a complete list of all deserving men honoured with titles, would be hoping for an unrealizable completeness. It is therefore undesirable, and does not savour of good taste every time to say that the list is disappointing and all the great men are ignored. Their turn will also come—sooner or later. The less we have of this hankering after such hollow fuss, the better for the country. Still it is not too much to expect Government to honour those only to whom honour is due. But even in the list before us the few familiar names that have fortunately appeared surely do credit to the appreciative abilities of the heads of departments, who invariably recommend to Government the most deserving men for distinction. These few familiar names are the names of those who have each in his respective capacity rendered valuable services to the state, and they richly deserve their well-merited honours.

The *Indu Prakash* discourses:—This years' Birthday Gazette will be uncommonly disappointing to many of our people. Rumours were afloat that the Gazette was to be a long one, and that titles were to be distributed with a free hand. It is inevitable that at each distribution of honours there must be some surprizes and some disappointments. We are not indeed sorry that the list is short. In fact we wish the distribution were more limited. At present it has become quite an institution. This opening of the spring of royal favours twice during the year as a matter of regular routine, makes it trite, and lessens, in our view, the value of those favours. It is further politically injurious as giving rise to unnecessary hopes and disappointments. The favours should be reserved for special services, and should be conferred whenever such services may call for them, without any regularity as to time. We should for our part never complain that the honours are too few, because we think they are rather too many. Our only ground of complaint sometimes is that really deserving men are omitted, while less deserving ones are overwhelmed with rewards.

Native Opinion is sorely dissatisfied that after years of experience in these matters we are forced to the inevitable conclusion that many an honour conferred is invariably the result of official interest in high quarters rather than of spontaneous recognition of absolute merit. How many silent workers in a variety of departments, who in any other country would occupy their respective places in this famous galaxy, have been gathered to their fathers without these honours which they might as well have deserved? We have no objection to rewarding the services of men in Government service, but we do maintain that men of the type mentioned above do deserve public recognation at the hands of authorities to whom literary or any other service is as much a matter of public utility as executive services.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—Those who expected a lavish bestowal of the Queen's Birthday honours, in consequence of the visit of Prince Albert Victor to India, are doomed to disappointment. The customary reward of knighthood, or a humbler honour, to men entrusted with the task of reading formal addresses of welcome to Royalty, has not been given to any of those who had the pleasure of performing this honourable function during the tour through India of the Queen's grandson, the future King of England. The Honours list, so far as it goes, is open to little objection But it is not free—it cannot be free—from the sin of omission. In Bombay we may mention some names which ought to have been rewarded some time since. We refrain from mentioning them, lest we should unconsciously omit from our list equally deserving names, if not better. Turning to the published list of honours we find several persons whom it is a pleasure to congratulate. The Hon. Mr. Scoble, Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, becomes a K.C.S.I., and the Hon. Mr. Naylor, Legal Remembrancer of Bombay, is made a C.S.I. As an old Bombay citizen, who made his mark in this city, Mr. Scoble's elevation is particularly gratifying to us all here, as is the honour conferred upon Mr. Naylor, who is an honest, industrious and capable officer of Government. The services of the Hon. J. B. Richey as a hard-working and able revenue official, who retired a few months back, have been fitly crowned with a K.C.I.S. Col. Walter of the Rajpootana Agency, is made a Companion of the Star of India. He is best known for the laws which the Rajpoot chiefs have been persuaded by him to subscribe to, prohibiting the ruinous expenditure which used to be made by them at death and marriage.

The *Indian Spectator* discourses:—The list of Birthday Honours has been published, and so far as it relates to the official recipients thereof, it is very satisfactory; but distinguished Natives who have laboured with the Government, to help forward the material and moral progress of the country, have again had a very poor or no recognition at all of their public services. It is quite out of the question that, among the 250 millions of Natives who inhabit the country, there should not be found one worthy of a gracious recognition in the Honours list published on an auspicious day! . . . . . The Hon'ble J. R. Naylor has become a high and deserved reputation for great abilities and strict impartiality, and has filled onerous and responsible, but by no means highly paid, posts with zeal and efficiency. He has, therefore, well merited the honours which has now come to him. We are glad that in the bestowal of a Knight Grand Commandership of the Indian Empire on H. E. Lord Harris, the dispensers of honours took an opportunity to honour Bombay itself. His Excellency's public utterances since his nomination, as to his duties, were sound, and quite recently a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, writing from Mahableshwar, informed us that His Excellency was going through the work before him with an inquisitiveness and administrative grasp and with a readiness to hear both sides which inspires us with hopes of good times coming.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Indrapura, 2,510 tons, Captain J E McGill, will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Star Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Mahomed Ally Khanbhoy.

THE B and P S N Co's steam-ship Sculptor, 850 tons, Captain J T Cronin, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and 57 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Nedjed, 1,692 tons, Captain A Newey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of 2,918 tons of coals and 75 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steam-ship Washington City, 1,489 tons, Captain Charles Rendall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough (25th April,) with Railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Gulf of Mexico, 1,797 tons, Captain J G Allen, cleared yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr W Mills, Mr E H Bocksedge, Mr V A Beart, Dr J B Farrell, two native gentlemen and two deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Otranto	1917	Rippett	A	F Muir & Co.
,, City of Edinburgh	2702	Frame	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Strathesk	1454	Walker	E	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, J. Sanderson	2136	Smith	F	T Morrison.
,, Kiffel Tower	3333	Purse	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Lochiel	1379	Cowan	O	W&A Graham & Co
,, Inchulwa	1453	Heiburgh	P	T Morrison.
,, Gulf of Mexico	1998	Allen	Q	T Morrison & Co.
,, Avala	2415	Newell	..	K. Nixon & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

,, Neera ..... Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Iran	2316	Delargy	1	E Bates & Co.
,, Gwalior	3011	Cole	2	P & O Co.
,, Po	1531	Anfosso	3	F Bozzoni.
,, Bormida	1499	DeNegri	4	N G Italiano.
,, Germania	1948	Thomas	6	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Imperator	2444	Becktinger	7	A-H Lloyd's & Co.
,, Akbar	1441	Baldwin	12	Hajee Cassim
,, Indrapura	2510	McGill	13	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Sirsa	1691	Belwood	15	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
28	Nedjed (s)	Newey	Cardiff, April 30.
	Star (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar, April 14.
	Washington City (s)	Rendall	Middlesborough.
	Simla (s)	Magenis	Marmugoa.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
28	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachee.
	Gulf of Mexico (s).	Allen	Antwerp.

The steamer City of Edinburgh began to load yesterday for Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Indrapura, McGill, for Havre.
,, Sculptor, Cronin, for Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVALS.
23 Wing Sang s.....Croix .....Hongkong, May 7.
24 Patna s .....Phillips .....Bombay, May 2.
DEPARTURES.

May 23.—Steamers Euphrates, Maharaja, Byculla and Electrician. Ship County of Peebles, and barque Sir Lancelot.

May 24.—Steamers Peshwa, Lawada, Arratoon Apcar, Ravenna, Ville D'Alger, Scotia and Oswestry, and ship Timandra.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 24.

Dennys, Lieut, Bo, Marine Battn, off leave, from Mahableshwar.

MAY 25.

Burke, Surgeon, Bo, IMS, from furlough, from England.

MAY 26.

Richardson, Capt, Bo, M A Dept, off leave, from Chanda.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 27.

Burrowes, Capt, Bo, R A, to rejoin, to Neemuch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 24.)

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

First Class Vety Surgn G. J. R. Rayment, Assist Supt, Horse-Breeding Dept having been granted leave out of India (p. a.) for six months, First Class Vety Surg W Kemp, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Dept, is appointed to officiate during the absence of Mr. Rayment, or until further orders.

Inspecting Vety Surgn J. H. B. Hallen, General Supt Horse-Breeding Dept having been granted ninety days privilege leave to England from the 23rd May to the 20th August 1890, First Class Vety Surgn J. C. Dwyer, Assist Supt, Horse-Breeding Dept, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as General Supt during the absence of Mr. Hallen.

FORESTS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. P. Grenfell, who has been appointed by H M's Secy of State to the Forest Dept of India, is appointed to be an Assist Conservator of the 3rd grade, and is posted to the N W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. W. F. Lloyd, Assist Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, is transferred to Assam.

The services of Surgn G J H Bell, M B, I M S (Bengal), Offg Civil Surgn of Bikanir, are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

Lieut H L Showers, Bengal Staff Corps, offg Wing Officer and Adjt, Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to be Station Staff Officer at Erinpura, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut F T C Hughes.

Lieut L Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, Offig Political Assist of the 2nd Class, is, on return from deputation with H H the Maharaja of Ulwar, reposted as Assist to the Govr-General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The services of Capt D W Purdon, Madras Staff Corps, Assist Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he may relieved of his duties.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. Bachmann as Actg Consul for Germany at Akyab during the absence of Mr. J Braegecke.

The recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr G W White, as Consular Agent for France at Akyab, has bas confirmed by H My's Government.

The following promotions are made in the Central India Horse:—Consequent on the seconding of Capt A Masters, Bengal Staff Corps:—Capt E E Robertson, Bengal S C,3rd Sqdn Comdr, 2nd Regt, to be 2nd Sqdn Commander, 2nd Regt, sub.pro tem; Lieut W A Watson, Bengal S C, 4th Sqdn Comdr,2nd Regt to be 3rd Sqdn Comdr, 2nd Regiment, sub pro tem. Lieut C P Campbell, Bombay S C, Sqdn Officer and Adjt, 1st Regt, to be 4th Sqdn Comdr, 2nd Regt, sub pro tem; Lieut E C B Cotgrave, Bombay S C, Sqdn Officer, 1st Regt, to be Adjt. Lieut F C Grant, Bengal S C, 4th Sqdn Comdr, 1st Regt; and Lieut C P Campbell, Bombay S C, 4th Sqdn Comdr, 2nd Regt, are transferred respectively to the 2nd and 1st Regiments. During the period of the retention of Capt E E Robertson, for duty with the 1st Regt, Lieut F C Grant, Bengal S C, 4th Sqdn Comdr, 2nd Regt, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Comdr, 2nd Regt, in addition to his other duties, there being no other qualified officer available; and Lieut H L Goodenough, Bengal S C, attached to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Comdr, 2nd Regt.

Consequent on the return of Capt J B Edwards Bengal S C, from special duty, the following officiating appointments are made:—Capt J B Edwards, Bengal S C 3rd Sqdn Comdr, 1st Regt, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Comdr, 2nd Regt; Lieut F C Grant Bengal S C, 4th Sqdn Comr, 2nd Regt, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Comdr, 2nd Regt; Lieut H L Goodenough, Bengal S C, attached to officiate as 4th Sqdn Comdr 2nd Regt; Lieut E C B Cotgrave Bombay S C, Sqdn Officer and offg 4th Sqdn Comdr, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Comdr, 1st Regt, in addition to his other duties; and Lieut A P Brown, Bengal S C, offg Sqdn Officer to officiate as 4th Sqdn Comdr 1st Regt.

Consequent on the departure of Capt E E Robertson, Bengal S C, on furlough the following officiating appointments are made:—Lieut E C B Cotgrave, Bo S C, offg 3rd Sqdn Comdr, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Comdr, 1st Regt, in addition to his other duties; Lieut A P Browne, Bengal S C, offg 4th Sqdn Comdr, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Comdr; and Lieut C P Campbell, Bombay S C, Adjt, to officiate as 4th Sqdn Comdr, in addition to his other duties, there being no other qualified officer available.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Col H M Buller, Bengal Cavalry, Commandant, the following appointments are made:—Col M G Gerard, C B, Bengal S C, Second-in-Command, 2nd Regt, to officiate as Commandant; Capt J B Edwards, Bengal S C, offg 2nd Sqdn Comdr, to officiate as Second-in-Command, 2nd Regt; Lieut F C Grant, Bengal S C, 4th Sqdn Comdr, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Comdr, 2nd Regt, in addition to his other duties, there being no other qualified officer available. Lieut H L Goodenough, Bengal S C, attached to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Comdr 2nd Regt.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Major G E Money, Bengal S C, the following officiating appointments are made, with effect from the 26th April 1890:—Major G E Money, Bengal S C, 2nd Sqdn Comdr, 1st Regt, to officiate as Second-in-Command, 2nd Regt; Capt J B Edwards, Bengal S C, 3rd

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No t ade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs, can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

PORTABLE, Horizontal, and Vertical ENGINES and BOILERS, also CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.—A fine collection of Bangles, Bracelets, Wrist-chains with or without Watches, Necklets of the latest designs, ect. All moderately priced, are now being exhibited at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, 13, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PRESERVED DRIED GINGER, Just Arrived from China; also an entirely fresh Stock of CHINESE and JAPANESE NOVELTIES.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, a few doors beyond Taylor's Hotel.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perosha w, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LEATHER GOODS.—A choice assortment of Money Purses, Card Cases, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Bags, Blotters, and hundreds of useful presents.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze.

RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at the most moderate rates, by THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MEMBERS of the EURASIAN and ANGLO-INDIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND are reminded that the Special General Meeting is fixed for THIS EVENING, at 5-30 p.m. C. A. CUTTRISS, General Secretary.

BY an experienced NURSE a Situation for Voyage to England, good Sailor, with reference. Apply to C. J. G., Mrs. BUNCOMN, Berkely Place, Byculla, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 and 3-30 p.m.

MONSOON RATES.—Reduced rates for the Monsoon. Rooms Cool, Airy, and Commodious. For terms, &c., apply to the ENGLISH HOTEL, Hornby Row, Bombay.

WANTED to JOIN on 1st June next.—A thoroughly competent and experienced 1st Class ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT, 2 ENGINE-DRIVERS, a MECHANIC FORKMAN, 2 PATTERN MAKERS, a BLACKSMITH and a few TURNERS and FITTERS. Apply STATING PAY, &c., enclosing certificates, to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

WANTED two experienced ASSISTANTS for the Drapery Trade. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Calcutta.

WANTED IN A NATIVE STATE.—ENGLISH CLERK possessing good knowledge of English and Guzerati. Either a Graduate or one passed District Vakeels' Examination preferred. Salary Rs. 70, and free quarters. Apply A. B. C., care of this paper.

THE COLABA HIGH SCHOOL, will re-assemble on MONDAY, June 2nd, in the New School Premises, which is well ventilated, cool, and well equipped. Pupils admitted on application, to the Principal, Mr. T. G. Charter, 18, Church Gate Street.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7 Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES, Flour Mills, Crushers, &c. A large Variety from the best Makers. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

RECEIVED by last mail, Tunes for Phœnix; Giant Aristons, Aristons, Celestinas, Aurophones and for Euphoniums.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A splendid choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses new designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 1,0 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Orders for Ices or Ice Pudding Moulds executed with care and attention at the shortest notice, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day. MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

FOR SALE.—W. LAWSON & CO.'S DUNDEE LIQUEUR WHISKEY to be had at Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Barque "SUFFOLK," 948 tons. For further information apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and Co., No. 6, Parsee Bazaar Street.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP, 1890.—Subscribers should send remittances by Telegraphic Money Order, as the Sweep closes on 31st May. Tickets Rs. 10 each from Captain Stephens, Rangoon.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc. apply "P., care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

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Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,

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From 3 to 5 p.m.

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REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A. GRAVES, DENTAL SURGEON, HAS REMOVED from Medows Street to ESPLANADE ROAD, (next to National Bank of India) and Malabar Hill Road.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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A FIRST CLASS SELECTION of these Goods are now being offered at ORIGINAL COST.

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HOT WEATHER RETREAT. LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the PROPRIETOR, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 28.

THE London Markets re-opened yesterday, and Reuter's quotation for Consols is ¼ per cent. higher than on last Friday evening at 98½; the rates of discount being unaltered. Bar Silver was the same as before the holidays at 47 1-16d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher in Fours, and ½ in 4½ per cents., at £77½ and £80⅝, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 108¼. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 90½. Exchange on London was unchanged at fcs. 25·14. The price of Braziers' Copper was 10s. higher in London, at £62 10s. per ton. The Exchange Banks' buying rates in India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 5⅜d.

The Liverpool Cotton and Manchester Markets remained closed yesterday for the Whitsuntide holidays. Wheat was dull, and No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool was 1d. lower, at 6s. 11½d. ex-quay. Other descriptions were unaltered in value.

A further advance of ¼ cent took place in ready Mid-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 12 11-16 cents; while August Futures were put up 14 points, say, to 12·50 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales; and the figures for this season now give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts	2,000	2,700	5,600
Three days' do.	6,000	4,300	12,500
Since 1st Sept. 1889.	5,697,000	5,456,900	5,358,300

Although business in Cotton here to-day has been only on a moderate scale, the reported purchases have exceeded yesterday's by some 1,500 bales, and the tone of the market has been steady with prices well maintained, all round. About 1,000 bales of Bengals were taken at Rs. 187-91; and 500 bales of Karanja, at Rs. 202½-5; the other lots which changed hands being Dharwar, at Rs. 203; Wadwan, at Rs. 191-201½; Julgaum, at Rs. 187-90; and Dhulia, at Rs. 172-5 per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been a marked return of export enquiry in this market to-day, and a considerable business has transpired on the bases of previous rates, at which the feeling was firm at closing.

SEEDS also have shown a good deal more activity, and the market has been firm throughout the day, though we cannot call prices any higher than they ruled yesterday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	16,416 bales.
Wheat	27,605 cwt.
Linseed	9,339 „
Rapeseed	6,047 „
Gingelly	1,041 „
Poppy Seed	3,509 „
Groundnuts	1,534 „
Castor Seed	2,740 „

FREIGHTS are unchanged as to rates, and no fresh engagements have been reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened weak this morning, and fell rapidly to 1s. 6d. for Demand Bank Bills, and for a short time, three months' sight Credits could be placed at 1s. 6 5-32d., the market then steadied, however, and at the close 1s. 6 3-16d, for the latter was rather scarce, but business has been dull in each direction. Some Bank Telegraphic for May-June, at 1s. 5 31-32d., and for later transfer at 1s. 5 15-16d. was done.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 31-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 1-16d.	„
Credits do	1s. 6 3-16d.	„
Francs do	1·91.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been week and declining in view of the settlement, and the price of Fours, both for Money and Account, after receding to 102 13-16 closed 1-16 per cent. lower: 106 is still the nominal quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been very quiet; but the tendency of Cotton Mill scrip is still in favour of buyers, and we note a further decline of Rs. 10 in Jivraz Balloo, Luckmidas, and Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in City of Bombay, and Queen, at our quotations.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed for the holidays.

The Manchester Market has been closed for the holidays.

Good Dhollera	4¾d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98½
3 per cent. French Rentes	90¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. „	80¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅜
Bar Silver	47 1-16d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Madras Pamban line interrupted. Ceylon traffic by best route to and from Pamban.

Cable Suez-Souakim and Souakim-Perim interrupted.

Messages for next Mauritius mail should reach Zanzibar by noon of 30th instant.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Kurrachee at 11-30 a.m. on Thursday the 29th inst.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th May, 1890.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	28	10	38	2	41
Teheran	28	1	55	1	14
Suez	28	2	40	0	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 28th May, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	0	...	2
„ Kurrachee	0	14	...	2
„ Madras	0	37	...	1

Difference in longitude allowed for.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HOUSTON—April 20, at 8, Coates Gardens, Edinburgh, James Macdonald Houston, M. D., Brigade Surgeon (retired), Madras Medical Service, and late Durbar Physician to H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—May 23, at Negapatam, the wife of R H Campbell, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

LYNCH—May 19, at Meerut, the wife of A B Lynch, Military Works Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

YOUNG—COURTENAY—May 10, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Lord Bishop of Lahore, Surgeon Louis Tarleton Young, M.B, IMS, Professor, Medical College, Lahore, to Mary Leonard, daughter of Robert Courtenay, Esq, Dublin.

DEATHS.

DUNLOP—May 5, at Katha, Upper Burma, Captain F C Dunlop, 2nd Sikh In antry, Commandant, Katha Police Battalion, aged 33 years.

THOMAS—May 18, at the Adyar, Madras, Mathilde Irma, wife of Lieut-Col C F Thomas, Bengal Infantry.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1890.

THE subject discussed at the meeting of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association on Tuesday claims the serious attention of all who are interested in the well-being of the cotton trade of this Presidency. It is not, indeed, a new one. Some few weeks since a correspondent, who evidently wrote with an expert's knowledge of the question, called attention in two letters signed "Gorepuri" to the marked deterioration which has taken place and is still in progress in the quality of the cotton which finds its way to Bombay. Those of our readers who will take the trouble to compare the report of the meeting of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association with the facts and arguments set forth by our correspondent will see how accurately he had anticipated the statements made at the meeting. The case as presented by Mr. Glazebrook, the chairman of the meeting, and by our correspondent may be summarised in this way. In former times Berar cotton, known on the market as Oomras, had a high reputation amongst even the best of the Indian growths. The Khangaum and Akola varieties might always be relied upon for a very good staple. Sheagaum had a reputation second only to the best growths, and these with certain other varieties had so good a name that they were relied upon thoroughly by buyers. But, as Mr. Glazebrook put it the other day, Sheagaum as good staple is now practically a luxury of the past, so much so that it is now proposed to rank it no longer with the first-class cotton of Berar, but under the head of Khandeish, which is a distinct degradation into the second class of a cotton that once had a place amongst the best of Indian varieties. What has happened in regard to Sheagaum has happened also in regard to a whole group of Berar varieties. They have for the most part been outstripped by cotton which only a few years ago was held in comparatively small esteem. Barsi cotton, for example, which our correspondent has described as a rank outsider, and which used to fetch three rupees four annas below the regular Oomras, is now worth seven rupees per candy more than Khangaum, ten rupees more than Akola, and twelve rupees more than Nugger; and this not because Barsi has improved (for it is a sad fact that Indian cottons do not improve), but because the other varieties that we have named have year by year become worse, and have year by year sunk in the estimation of the buyer. The same thing has happened in regard to Khandeish cotton. Khandeish has a history of its own in connection with cotton deterioration. As far back as 1862 Mr. Lionel Ashburner, then Collector of that district, took up the question of the adulteration of Khandeish cotton—an adulteration amounting sometimes to as much as thirty per cent. of dirt and admixture. Mr. Ashburner succeeded in introducing into the district a large supply of Hingunghat seed, and this measure, coupled with the wholesome operation a little later on of the Cotton Frauds Act of 1863, raised the status of Khandeish cotton. But the improvement was but transient, and the bad old *status quo ante* is being reverted to. One Khandeish variety, which was able to hold its own against first-class Berar cotton, has disappeared altogether, while another excellent Khandeish growth—that of Julgaum—is described by our correspondent as having "given way to a mixture rejoicing in as many different names as there are railway stations in the district, avoided by exporters, and only patronised by the mills because it is fifteen or twenty rupees per candy lower than staple cotton."

There seems, indeed, to be no difference of opinion whatever as to the facts of the case. So unimpeachable an authority as the Hon. Mr. Beaufort has told us in his valuable "Indian Cotton Statistics" that since the repeal of the Cotton Frauds Act the quality of the staple produced in Berar has undoubtedly fallen off greatly. So, too, Mr. Glazebrook, who speaks with the authority of an expert, affirms it to be beyond doubt that these crops are gradually but surely deteriorating so far as staple is concerned, and that the sooner the trade acknowledge the fact and arrange their rules and official quotations accordingly the better it will be. Mr. Tintner, who took a quite opposite view in regard to the means of dealing with the difficulty, was equally explicit in recognising the evil. Independent testimony to the same effect has reached us from high revenue officials who speak from a wide district experience, and who find wherever they go that the cotton of the Bombay Presidency and of the districts adjacent is seriously falling off in quality. Mr. George Cotton, speaking as a millowner, recognised that the question was one of very great importance, and from all we hear we believe that the millowners as a body would swell the volume of complaint which has been raised on this subject. The deterioration is to be found in all directions, for we heard only the other day of a serious complaint being made by a Bombay mill of a large admixture of inferior and short stapled Bagalkote cotton being found in a lot purchased as Dharwar. The process of deterioration is a simple one. We do not hear so much now as we did during the infancy of the trade of a scandalous introduction of foreign bodies into the cotton bales, though only a fortnight ago the Junaghur durbar found a justification for establishing a rigorous inspection of cotton shipments at Verawal in the fact that many dealers in that State were in the habit of mixing sand with their produce. There is still, however, a much too free admixture of seeds. But the principal mischief is in the introduction of the Bilatee element both at sowing time and in the press. There is scarcely a district in Berar which is free from this deteriorating element. If here and there a district is to be found in which the old and purer growths have escaped invasion it may be taken for granted that the invading Bilatee will not long delay its coming. Everybody who spoke at Tuesday's meeting seemed to regard the evil as essentially a progressive one, for which no remedy was to be looked for, and which according to the view of some of the members could only be met by a modification of the trade standards. Such a state of things, however, invites consideration from another standpoint than that which the exporting houses occupy. The belief of the merchant, we apprehend, is that a mischief of this kind may be trusted to work its own remedy. The grower, it is supposed, will find in the long run that to send bad stuff to market does not pay him. Thus we are informed that in the case of every contract this year for Akola and Khangaum cotton, the produce sent down to Bombay has been protested against, and has failed to pass the arbitrators. An experience of this kind might be thought to have a certain punitive value. But there is a good deal in Indian commercial history which warns us against trusting to the enlightened self-interest of the dishonest. The whole history, for example, of the cotton trade in India before the Act of 1863 was passed is a history of sustained fraud on the part of up-country dealers who, with all their cleverness, were blind to their own interests. They succeeded in ruining the reputation of Indian cotton in the manufacturing districts in England, and it was recognised at length that nothing short of external intervention would bring the evil to an end. The ill-fame which Indian cotton shipments had earned forty years ago was illustrated by the late Mr. Bright in a story which he told during the hard times of 1862. A preacher in a Lancashire town, he said, while praying for the temporal as well as the spiritual wellbeing of the nation, pleaded that plentiful supplies of cotton might be poured into Lancashire. A pious, but very practical, member of the congregation, who doubtless had his reasons for depreciating cotton, interposed with the ejaculation "Yes, O Lord, but not Surats." Surats, as we know, regained their reputation in the interval, but they regained it only to be in danger of fast losing it, and of reverting to the condition in which, according to Mr. Bright's story, they were made the subject of the comminations of the conventicle.

We note the fact that the Cotton Trades Association have shown no disposition whatever to repeat ancient history, and to ask Government to intervene in the interests of pure cotton. Our correspondent "Gorepuri" has strenuously urged the necessity of legislation somewhat on the lines of the Act of 1863. No signs have yet been made of a response to that suggestion on the part of the commercial community—a fact which must be acknowledged to be of some importance, since it was to the influence of the Chamber of Commerce more than to any other non-official influence that the legislation of 1863 was due. The *laissez faire* doctrine was by no means in favour with the commercial community of Bombay in those days. At one stage of the agitation we find the Chamber of Commerce representing to Government that Government alone can supply a check to the adulteration and frauds that the dealers are practising. At another they assert that false packing and the adulteration of cotton require immediate attention, as Government only could put them down, and official inspection was advocated. This, indeed, was the substance of the recommendations of the Chamber to Government during a long series of years. The time came when the Chamber altered its views in regard to the utility and policy of State intervention. When it was proposed in 1869 to alter the Act, and to make it a "Cotton Improvement Act," to quote the phrase employed by the Chamber, they declined to support the proposal of Government, and a Bill to that effect, though passed by the Legislative Council, failed to pass into law. The distrust of the Chamber in the Act of 1863 and the active hostility which it subsequently directed against that measure had much to do with its repeal. Under these circumstances our correspondent seemed a little sanguine when he asked the other day, "Will not the Chamber of Commerce take the matter in hand." Nevertheless, the fact must be recognised that we are plainly reverting to a state of things not essentially better than that which provoked Government, with the cordial assent of the commercial community, to legislate on behalf of pure cotton nearly thirty years ago. One of the Commissioners who in 1874 reported in favour of the repeal of the Act did so on the ground that the time had come when the cotton trade could very well take care of itself. That was a very intelligible view of the situation at that time. It is a fair question to-day, however, whether the past eleven years' experience of taking care of itself has quite justified the policy of 1879. Mr. Ravenscroft, who was the Commissioner who dissented against the repeal of the Act, was able to say that it was universally acknowledged that since the Act had been in operation cotton adulteration and fraud had very materially diminished in this Presidency, and that whereas Bombay cotton used to be notorious in Liverpool and Manchester for its adulterated and dirty condition, it now fairly competed with American as regards purity. We gather from the proceedings at Tuesday's meeting that no such testimony could be borne to the results of the free régime of the past eleven years. The whole system was focussed in a phrase by Mr. Tintner, when he said, "Khandeish and Raichore cotton will be brought into Barsee, or the stuff manufactured here in Colaba." When the relative values of Khandeish cotton, as it is now grown, and Barsee, are considered, the significance of this phrase will be understood. It means, of course, that the buyer in a vast number of cases takes something distinctly inferior to what he is represented as buying. Where a house has agents up-country, who buy on the spot and see what they are buying, the case is different. But there is a vast bulk of business that cannot be carried on with these precautions. The Cotton Trades Association has to deal with the trade as it finds it, and to adapt its rules and standards as best it can to the "down grade" upon which the production of cotton has been so steadily moving of late. To mention the Cotton Frauds Act in connection with this state of things, perhaps, confuses the issue somewhat. But the deterioration that has set in in the quality of Indian cotton is so serious that the time has come for asking whether things are to be left to right themselves.

PEOPLE must not take too seriously the strange comments upon English society which two of our correspondents brought to notice yesterday. Mr. Jinsiwala acknowledges that he has gained his knowledge of English society through reading English novels, and if he thinks that these teach him all that he need know on the subject is he much worse than the learned writer in the current *Quarterly Review* who treats the French novel as autobiographic, and finds the morals of the French household reflected in the pages of Zola and Guy de Maupessant? It is an unhappy accident that "Ouida" has fallen into Mr. Jinsiwala's hands, for she has given him a quite fanciful notion of what an English home is like which nothing short of a visit to England, say, as a Congress delegate, could remove. One can only regret, on reading his graphic account of the manner in which a Sanskrit Professor has to rule his own household occasionally, that Mr. Jinsiwala had not been amongst the select group of gentlemen who represented the claims of the Congress before the Oxford Union the other day. Still we prefer to look upon Mr. Jinsiwala as an original, and shall try to regard him as in no sense a representative of the class of men turned out by our Indian University system. His dissertation is sure to serve as a text for much bitter criticism upon academic India which will serve no very good purpose. It is fair to say that the writers who have held Mr. Jinsiwala up to rebuke are themselves native gentlemen, products of the same system, and we believe that if his sentiments was submitted to the judgment of any meeting of graduates in the Presidency they would be almost unanimously repudiated. The purpose that they really serve is to remind us that intellectual progress in India is still much more largely confined than it should be to men. It was not a happy interior that the Sanskrit Professor brought into view, and we may well resist the temptation to give prominence to much in it that will excite ridicule. But it is painful to think how largely representative it is so far as it brings out the isolation of women in Hindu society, an isolation which becomes more marked with every advance in the intellectual condition of men that is not accompanied with an improvement in the education state of Hindu women. That is the reverse of the medal, which is never thought of while the advantages of higher education are being appraised, and it is still true that in a large and influential part of Hindu society men who have profited by the education of the universities are content that women shall remain in the status assigned to them by Mr. Jinsiwala when he protested against high schools for girls and said, "We do not want to copy the English." There is not much beyond that which we need try to learn from the Sanskrit Professor's singular pronouncements.

EVERY report on the transfrontier trade that has been issued for some time past has borne testimony to the hindrance to British Indian trade that is done by the exactions of the Ameer's officers. We now learn that the transit dues levied in Afghanistan have almost stopped the trade in Indian tea across the frontier, and that the planters in the Kangra Valley are complaining of the inaction of Government in the matter. They may well do this. The Government have had repeated proofs of the mischief to the Indian foreign trade that is being done by the obstructive fiscal arrangements on the further side of the frontier, arrangements which practically tie the hands of Indian traders anxious to build up a trade with Central Asia, while Russia is having an unfettered and an easy start. It is not tea alone; it is piece-goods, hardware, and merchandise in general which is being shut out, and with all our influence in Afghanistan nothing seems to be done to mend matters. People will believe one of two things—either that the Indian Government have not done all that they might do in this matter, or that the Ameer is not so amenable to British influence as he has been represented to be, the latter hypothesis being the less easy to accept of the two. The fact that the Ameer is the recipient of twelve lakhs a year from the Government of India, though it is paid him for other objects than the securing of an easy transit to Indian trade, does give them a claim to plead strongly for a more reasonable treatment of Indian traders, and we need not be astonished when a community like the Kangra planters express their disappointment at the attitude of Government in the matter.

A HYDERABAD correspondent says that the Hyderbad Government recently sanctioned the purchase of ten engines to meet the demands of the increasing traffic on the State Railway. The application for the engines was made some time in April last year, and the Minister on the representation of the then Home Secretary, at once sanctioned the same, subject to a formal reference to the official Director, Nawab Mehdi Hassen, on some minor point. There was some delay in the disposal of the reference, and in consequence the Resident in October last had a committee appointed to settle the matter. This committee recommended the purchase of five engines at once, and the rest later on. These later have now been finally sanctioned. The delay caused has resulted in much indirect loss to the railway and given unnecessary trouble to its management. The cost of the engines will be about £20,000, but they will not be available under 52 weeks. In the meantime the railway will probably have to reject traffic or meet it by hiring engines from other railways, which will cost Rs. 3,000 or thereabouts. The prices of engines have been enhanced considerably of late, and had a settlement been effected last year as to their purchase, the could have been bought 30 per cent. cheaper.

THE presence of three Spanish men-of-war in our harbour to-day, writes the *Times of Ceylon* on May 17th, would seem to show that Spain is awaking to the importance of retaining a firm hold of that territory in the East that she possesses, for of the three ships here to-day one is a first-class cruiser, of an old pattern truly, but fully armed, while the other two are both new cruisers just built for work in connection with the Phillipine Squadron, and they go out, not to replace any ships now on the Phillipine Squadron, but to reinforce the Spanish naval strength in that part of the world.

THE Government of India have modified the rule under which all soldiers who pass the final examination at Rurki obtain appointments in the upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department, irrespective of their place on the competitive list. In future only twelve soldiers will be admitted annually to the Thomason College, and of these the first eight who qualify and as many more as succeed in passing amongst the first fifteen, will be admitted to the department. The remainder of the fifteen guaranteed appointments will go to the civilian candidates who are highest on the list. The two guaranteed appointments in the upper subordinate grade given to those civilians who fail to pass the Engineer test will be considered to be in addition to the fifteen above referred to. The practical result of this change will be that at least half the appointments will go to the civilian candidates who have hitherto been unfavourably handicapped under the old rules.

M. CATACAZY, a great personal friend of the Czar Alexander II., and a well-known diplomatist, died of paralysis on Monday (5th inst.) at Saint Germains, while the president and Mdme. Carnot were at the Russian Embassy. A Paris correspondent writes that Mdme. Catacazy was as well known in the different capitals of Europe and America as her husband. She was a wonderful beauty, and made three brilliant matches. Her name was De Berwick. It was an open secret that M. Catacazy was the particular agent in Paris of the late and the present Czars, and corresponded with Alexander III. and M. De Giers on French affairs, while Baron de Mohrenheim kept on the best terms with the Republicans. M. Catacazy was intimate with the other parties, and he was mainly instrumental in bringing about the present friendly relations between the Governments of France and Russia. He wrote articles in *Le Nord* and sometimes went to St. Petersburg or to Copenhagen to take the Czar's opinion. He was lively to the last, and his quick wit

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

ANOTHER PROCLAIMED MEETING IN IRELAND.

A CAVALRY CHARGE AT CASHEL.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Another conflict between Irish Nationalists and the military is reported from Cashel. A squadron of Hussars was called out to disperse a meeting, when a fight ensued; several people being injured.

THE SHAH'S WIFE.

A Vienna telegram says that the Shah's wife leaves that city to-day, Dr. Fuch's operation having been completely successful, and his patient's eyesight being fully restored.

REVOLT IN EAST AFRICA.

A PORTUGUESE EXPEDITION ROUTED.

ZANZIBAR, MAY 28.

The King of Bihe has revolted against Portuguese domination, and routed an expedition on the way into the interior.

Troops are now being sent inland against the King, from Mozambique.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

IRISH NATIONALIST MEETING.

POLICE INTERVENTION.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The meeting which had been proclaimed at Cashel was held yesterday on the outskirts of the village of Boherlahen.

Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon addressed the meeting and on entering the village were charged by the police, Dillon being struck with the baton.

The police being unable to cope with the mob the cavalry were called for, and they finally dispersed them.

Further charges with the baton were made by the police on Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, and their followers, whilst on their way back to Cashel.

THE GERMAN CONSULATE AT SHANGHAI.

Herr Stuchel, the German Consul at Apia, proceeds to Shanghai to fill the same post there.

COLLISION OF THE MAIL TRAIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 28.

Early this morning the mail train from Bangalore on the Madras Railway ran against a tree, which had fallen across the line. Considerable damage was done to the engine, but after temporary repairs the train proceeded. Complaints are made of brakes being nearly useless.

THE RAWUL PINDEE COMMAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 28.

Major-General Sir Thomas Baker spends his three months' Burma leave on a visit to England, Colonel Griffin, Royal Artillery, taking over the command of the Rawal Pindee District.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Italian steamer Domenico-Balduino left Suez a 6 a.m. for Aden and Bombay yesterday.

MARSEILLES, MAY 28.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Peninsular arrived here from Bombay this morniug.

COLOMBO, MAY 28.

Mail steamer Ravenna from Calcutta arrived.

THE BUDGET SURPLUS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The latest returns show that the surplus on the actuals of the past financial year is more than a crore better even than the revised estimate of March last. The position then stands thus:—

The budget estimate for 1889-90, framed in March, 1889, showed a surplus of only Rx. 106,300, but Sir D. Barbour was careful to observe: "The estimates have been framed with great moderation, and if the Indian revenues continue to exhibit their usual elasticity, and no unforeseen disaster occurs, I anticipate that the Financial Statement of 1890-91 will show a decided improvement."

This anticipation of the Finance Minister was more than realised, and the revised estimates for the year discovered a surplus of Rx. 2,733,200 as against Rx.106,300 budgeted for. The increase (Rx. 2,626,600) was thus explained:—Opium gave a net improvement of Rx. 995,200; other principal heads of revenue, Rx. 766,500; special defences, Rx. 344,500; interest, Rx. 230,900; other heads, Rx. 289,800;—total Rx. 2,626,000. Under opium, it was pointed out that the increase in revenue was Rx. 286,400, and there was a decrease of Rx. 708,800 in expenditure. This decrease in expenditure was due to a poor crop in Bengal, and we read in the recent Financial Statement, "Almost immediately after the publication of the Financial Statement, it was reported that in consequence of unfavourable weather, the produce would be far short of the estimate. The actual production has been 38,305 chests, and the saving in expenditure will be Rx. 708,800." It is worth remarking that even this *almost immediate* improvement in the financial prospects of last year did not prevent the Finance Minister from calling up the provincial contribution of 74 lakhs budgeted for.

The actuals for 1889-90, as now made up, show a further improvement of Rx. 1,035,000 in the surplus. About 37 lakhs under revenue, and 66·5 lakhs on home charges. Briefly, then, we have:—

	Rx.
Budget estimate for 1889-90, a surplus of ...	106,200
Revised estimate	2,733,200
Actuals	3,768,200

This is an unexpected and embarrassingly good result, and the question recurs, what will Sir D. Barbour do with this crore and more of additional surplus thrown on his hands?—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, May 28. G. V. J.

THE subject of submarine and submergable vessels, writes a home paper, is one capable of romantic as well as scientific treatment. Science is now triumphing over the extraordinary difficulties that for more than a hundred years have baffled inventors ambitious to sail under the water, but the story of the struggle has many moving details. There is one South American experience that seems to be almost forgotten by the writers on this subject, but it would make a story nearly as thrilling as that of the Iron Shroud. The inventor inspired others with his confidence in the vessel, but could not conquer an invincible reluctance on the part of his wife to join the luncheon party in the submarine boat. She begged hard and successfully that one of her children might stay on shore with her. The luncheon party descended, but rose to the surface no more. Better remembered is the story of the David, which destroyed the Federal sloop Housatonic in Charleston Harbour in 1864. This submergable boat submerged three crews too effectually, but courageous men were again found ready to risk their lives in it in an attack on the Housatonic. The boat went forth to the attack, justifying its name, a David going out against Goliath, but it accomplished its object rather like Samson dying with the Philistines. The torpedo boat stuck in the hole it made in the side of the Housatonic and went down with it. It was found by divers at the end of the war with nine dead men inside.

ON WAR MEDALS.

(BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

THERE is a saying attributed to Good Queen Bess that when refusing Sir Walter Raleigh permission to accept a Foreign Order she curtly remarked; "My dogs shall wear no collars but my own." Hence it is that British officers are rarely seen wearing the insignia of foreign nations, whilst British Orders are equally rare on the Continent. The broad rule that obtains in England is that no British subject may accept a Foreign Order without her Majesty's permission, and though the permission to *accept* is oft-times given, yet the sanction to wear that Order must be notified in the *London Gazette*, and this is never granted unless the recipient has been wholly employed in the service of the State conferring the Order, or unless the Order shall have been bestowed in consequence of action and distinguished service before the enemy. In the Crimean War the Legion of Honour and the Order of the Medjidieh were bestowed on our officers with a lavish hand, and a certain number of French war medals were given to each regiment for distribution to non-commissioned officers and men. The King of Sardinia, in like manner, gave a few crosses of S. Maurice and S. Lazarus to the head-quarters' staff, and about 400 medals for the army at large. The British Government in return made a judicious distribution of the Bath to the senior officers in the Allied Armies, and presented the silver Crimean Medal to every officer and man in the French, Sardinian, and Turkish forces. The Sultan returned the compliment by issuing his Crimean Medal to all our officers and men. In the Egyptian Campaigns of 1882-83, the Khedive showered the Orders of the Osmanieh and Medjidieh with no niggard hand on the officers of our expeditionary forces, and all ranks alike received his bronze star in addition to our own silver medal.

It matters little in what part of the world fighting may be going on, or who the combatants may be; the ubiquitous British officer is sure to be there, just to see the fun, may be in the guise of a military attaché, may be as a special correspondent: hence it is that every now and then one is confronted by an unknown ribbon on a much be-medalled breast, and much curiosity is excited. I well remember breakfasting with the Scots Guards in their trim camp at Otao, near Suakin, when the giant form of Colonel Palmer of Hodson's Horse loomed in the door-way. The yellow and green ribbon of the Acheen War medal puzzled all beholders, until he was forced to explain that he and Sir William Lockhart, (Brigadier General-designate of the Punjab Frontier Force), are the only officers in the army in possession of that decoration. So with the French War medal. I believe the Duke of Cambridge and Sir G. Foley are its only recipients, whilst General Claremont alone wears the French medal for Solferino. Sir Lintorn Simmons and the new Field Marshal, and Sir Henry Loch, the Governor of the Cape, are the sole survivors of the little band that held Silistria in 1854, whilst Sir Charles Teesdale, V. C., and Consul-General Zohrab are all that are left of the group who, with Fenwick Williams, earned the medal for Kars in 1855. Sir Beauchamp Walker and Colonel Hozier wear the medal for Konigratz, that for 1870, and the much-prized iron cross, and some few medical officers, who served with the National Aid Society Ambulances, wear the steel cross given by the German Emperor for such services. In the Turkish War of 1877 the Sultan gave special medals for Plevna and Kars. Some few of these are to be found in our midst. Sir Arnold Kemball (an old Bombay gunner) General Lennox, R.E., Colonels Churnside and Trotter, of the same corps, and McCalmont of the 7th Hussars, are allowed to wear the decorations, which is attached to the same ribbon as the old Crimean Turkish medal.

The French gave medals for Madagascar and Tonquin, but no British officers have gained them, though possibly some may have found their way into the army of special correspondents, who as a rule are much be-medalled men. Dr. Russell has seen more campaigns even than Lord Wolseley and Archibald Forbes. Charles Williams, F. Villiers, and others possess full half a score of war decorations.

Wolseley in full dress is a perfect gallery of decorations. He wears the Burmah, Crimean, Mutiny, China, Ashantee, Zulu and Egyptian Medals, the Orders of St. Patrick, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Grand Cordon of the Osmanieh, the Legion of Honour, the Medjidieh, the Turkish, Crimean, and the Egyptian Star; fifteen in all! Sir Evelyn Wood, another old Ninetieth officer, runs more close with the G.C.M.G., K.C.B., and V. C., the Crimean, Mutiny, Ashantee, Zulu, and Egyptian Medals, the Legion of Honour, Second-class Medjidieh for Egypt, the Fifth-class for the Crimea, the Turkish Medal for '55, and Egyptian Bronze Star, or thirteen all told. Sir Frederick Roberts holds his own with eight Orders and Medals. Poor in show, but what a wealth of history is embedded in General Whichcote's two, the one for Waterloo, the other for the Peninsula. He now is the sole officer in the army wearing the Peninsular Medal, and such a medal, with its nine clasps for Sabugal, El Bodou, Cuidad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Burgos, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nive Nivelli, Orthes, and Toulouse. It is not always the man with the most ribbons who has seen the most fighting. Not many years since there was a stout old Warden of the Marches who commanded the Punjab Frontier Force. He had received the brevets of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel for service in the field; he had been twice wounded in action, twice recommended for the Victoria Cross; had received the C. B. for the Umbeyla Campaign and yet had no medal. In 1869 the India medal was instituted for service in the North-West Frontier of India, and General Keyn then received a decoration for services extending over a period of twenty years and embracing twelve different campaigns. On the other hand some men seem born to have Orders and decorations showered on them. Sir Peter Lumsden is a case in point. He saw the last shot fired in 1860 at the Taku forts. Since then he has received an A. D. C.-ship to the Queen, the C.S.I., C.B, K.C.B., and G.C.B. With the exception of the latter, which was given to him for the affecting little incident at Penjdeh, all his rewards have been for loyal and efficient service to divers Commanders-in-Chief at Simla. If we contrast these rewards with those given to Dr. Manley, who wears the V.C., the Iron Cross, the Crimean, Turkish, New Zealand, Afghan and Egyptian Medals, the Osmanieh, the Prussian Medal for 1870, and the Egyptian Star, we can only argue that the War Office have not had leisure to recognise Manley's claim for the Bath. Dr. Manley, with General C. C. Fraser and Colonel R.C. Hart, are perhaps the only officers in the Army who wear the V. C., for saving life, on their left breast, and the Humane Society's Medal for saving life on the right. Charlie Fraser earned the two for the same action—swimming the Raktu under a heavy fire to save a wounded comrade on the further bank. While Melville immortalized this heroic deed in charming verses. It has for many years been customary in India to bestow the silver war medal on authorised camp followers of native regiments, but in the Burmah campaign, following the precedent set by the Germans, it was determined to issue bronze medals to followers, silver medals to fighting men. Archibald Forbes, in the columns of the *Daily News*, ridicules the claims of the bhisti and dhooli-bearer to a medal. The gallant special correspondent has never served much in India, or he would have known what a high value officers and men place on the services of the camp-follower. At the siege of Delhi one of the advanced batteries caught fire, and young David Lockhart, springing in the parapet, called for mussucks to put out the flame. In a moment two regimental bhistees, regardless of the heavy musketry, poured upon them, were by his side, and when Lockhart fell back, shot through the face, these two heroes continued their task. It was the men of the 90th too, when called upon to nominate one of their mumber for the V. C., who recommended the F. Company bhisti. Thomas Atkins thought much of the man who, unarmed, always ran by the side of his company, and was ever ready with pannikins of water to quench the thirst of the wounded who risked his life in a quarrel not his. I have seen the bhisti toiling up the hill-side, disdainful of cover, intent only on doing his duty. I have seen the dhooli-bearer run up to the line of skirmishes and carry off the wounded to a place of shelter. No, no, Archibald Forbes, the gallant deeds of the Indian camp-follower remains yet to be chronicled, and your graphic pen would never find more heroic action to paint than some performed by those very men to whom you would refuse a medal.

The story of the Indian Order of Merit is worthy of a place in history; yet no one has been found to sit down and rescue from oblivion the many, many deeds of heroism, for which this decoration has been granted. It is passing strange that we give the V. C. to the negro of the West Indian Regiment, or to the nondescript of the Cape Volunteers, but we palm off the Order of Merit on sepoys or sowars, instead of giving them the same decoration their officers wear. In one of the sharp little affairs outside Suakin the brigade-major of cavalry lost his horse. The Arabs were surging up in crowds, and the 9th Bengal Lancers were ordered to retire at a gallop in order to clear the front of the Guards' square. Death stared the man in the face, when down swooped a little farrier, popped the brigade-major on his own pony, and told him to ride like blazes, whilst he ran by his side. Both were saved. Had Inayat Khan been a British trooper he would have earned the same cross Sir Frederick Roberts wears. As he belongs to the Sepoy army he must be content with the Third-class Order of Merit. Name after name crops up, and my only feeling is one of shame that we do so little for these heroes by whose aid we hold India. Sturdy little Jamyat Singh, of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, who earned the First-class Order of Merit for repeated acts of gallantry in the Mutiny, and of whom Probyn wrote:—"This native officer has killed at least 100 men to his own spear in the campaign." Sher Singh, of the same regiment, who bore Sir Sam Browne, maimed and wounded out of the fight. Sam Browne got the V.C. for his charge and Shew Sing, who rode by his side and who saved his leader's life, must be content with the Order of Merit. If every history of the gallant deeds of the British Army is to be written, the annals of the Order of Merit should not be forgotten.

It is said we shower medals without discrimination. But it must be remembered that they form a great incentive to recruits. Every Sandhurst cadets fancies himself a prospective V. C., and when he joins the service looks with respect on those of his brother officers who are decorated. So too with the rank and file. The recruiting sergeant with three or four war medals on his breast has it all his own way at the corner of George Street, Westminster. Competing as the army does with the labour market we should not enquire too closely in the butchers' bill of the campaign for which we award medals. It is the clasp on the medal that tells the soldiers' story. Who would not barter all the Egyptian decorations for those plain bars of Delhi, or defence of Lucknow. Yet every one who aided in the disarmament of his own regiment was awarded the Mutiny Medal, and many wear it who never heard the whistle of a bullet. Yet why grudge such a one his barren honour? Fate tied him by the heels, may be at Ferozepore or may be at Peshawur, there to eat out his heart with disappointment, whilst men no whit better than himself were doing giant's work on the ridge at Delhi or within the Residency at Lucknow.

If medals are an attractive bait to recruits, we cannot deny their value to the discharged soldier. The Commissionaire who wears, may be the same medal as yourself, gets a heavier tip for carrying that parcel. The crossing sweeper, with the ribbons tacked on his coat, picks up a bit of silver instead of the usual penny. The applicant for a vacant post finds that a war medal weighs heavily in his favour, and who dare say that the man who has risked his life for his country, even in some paltry hill fight, unchronicled by the special correspondent, has not a claim on his country's regard. That country indeed fails to recognise the claim, for of the few survivors who rode into the Valley of Death at Balaclava, four and twenty are in the workhouse. And the sole surviving officer of Badajos, Vittoria, and Salamanca is without the C. B.

NOTES FROM LANOWLI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LANOWLI, MAY 27.

THE little station of Lanowli was *en fete* on Friday last, the occasion being the solemnizing of our Gracious Majesty's Birthday. For the previous fortnight or more, *dhurris* had been hard at work, both at Bombay and Poona, endeavouring to make dresses according to the newest Parisian styles for the dance. In the evening there were sports for the children. This part of the programme was not carried out to such a nicety as that of former years; no doubt, owing to the resignation of Mr. E. Wilderbore, who for many years had had the management of all amusements at Lanowli. His resignation was due to ill-health; and it was nothing but hard work in the interest of Lanowli that knocked him up. The dance, however, that followed the sports was very enjoyable. The cushioned chairs, benches, couches, &c., that lined the Institute walls, were all occupied with the fair sex. The male sex were, however, slightly in the minority at times, and some ladies had occasionally to "sit out" a dance, while those by whom they might have been partnered, ungallantly enjoyed themselves in the billiard-room, and at the soda-water stall.

During an interval in the dance a most interesting ceremony was performed. Dr. Field mounted the band platform, and after a short speech handed Mr. Knight a well "lined" silk purse.

Mr. Knight one of the most popular men at the station, was a few months ago transferred to Kalyan. In appreciation of his worth the gift was given him by the Lanowlyites. On Mr. Knight receiving the present he was chaired and carried around the room, while his enthusiastic admirers made the Institute ring with that time-honored chorus, "He's a jolly good fellow."

The band struck up again, and the dancers continued their gyrations till the small hours of the morning.

On Sunday last, I with a few friends drove down to Sakar Pathar, and it struck me at once as strange how so lovely a spot has not as yet been utilized for purposes of building. The plateau is about 3,000 feet above sea level, and is about four miles distant from Lanowli Station. For pedestrians the best way to reach it is from Khandalla by climbing over the Saddle—a hill to the rear of the station—then walking over a plain of about three miles in length. The most convenient way is to take a gharry at Lanowli and drive through the woods, cross the Indrani, and by the bund to the plateau. Water is procurable from springs down the precipices. A more picturesque spot could not have been chosen by Mr. D——for his and the boys' tents. These rest close by topping ravines of great depth. Far down can be seen streams, woods, and villages, forming a pretty picture in the depths below, framed by rocky mountains.

The monsoons are now close at hand, and it is now advisable for those who are under canvas to quit the plains and take train for their respective homes; but those who are comfortably established in houses can stay a while and witness the "burst." Not long ago, a hill to the rear of Lanowli station was pointed out to us by a friend, who said the hill was called "Weather Hill," for when the clouds were seen to rest upon its summit, bad weather was coming. The storm in Lanowli brews quickly. The sky in the distance is seen black. On with lightning speed comes the storm, till the whole of the heavenly concave is pitchy black, and the thick clouds hang over the station like the pall of night. Presently the blackness is cut in twain by a flash of lightning followed immediately by a loud clap of thunder. But this is not all. The flood-gates of heaven are now opened, and down comes the rain in sheets of water. As a rule, however, the tempest is of short duration. Having witnessed the "burst," visitors begin to evacuate Lanowli, for the rain comes down in torrents and keeps falling both night and day for months together, almost without ceasing.

"ETONENSIS," referring to the statement that Harrow and Clifton are the only public schools in the United Kingdom to which Jewish boys are admitted without being obliged to attend chapel and sing hymns, says Mr. Chotzner does not appear to be aware that Jewish boys are admitted to Eton on the same terms and are excused the chapel services just as the Roman Catholic boys are. Recent Eton School lists contain the names of Cohen, Hyam, and Sassoon, all members of well-known Jewish families. Mr. M. Lissack writes from Bedford Lodge, Canonbury Park: "Some forty years ago—as referred to in Picciotto's Sketches of Anglo-Jewish History (1875)—I was instrumental in securing admission for Jewish boys to the Bedford Harpur Endowed Schools with the fullest rights of scholarship, without the slightest infringement of the observances of their religion. Later, when the present scheme for the management of these schools are arranged by the Charity Commissioners, I, then one of the governors of the trust, obtained the insertion of a clause which continues all religious privileges to Jewish pupils." Old Wellingtonians also tell us that at Wellington Jewish boys are not obliged to conform.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MAY 26.

THE postponement of the Municipal elections, which were to take place on the 25th instant, has caused a disappointment that will increase public anxiety, and widen the gulf between the hostile combatants. The reason for postponement assigned by the Government is that the roll-book of the qualified voters has been delivered into the charge of the Judicial Department, which has been investigating the charge of falsification brought against the Electoral Committee; and until the case is settled, the question of the Municipal election must remain in abeyance. The respite will be utilized by the Government party to organise an influential body capable of opposing the action of their adversaries, who are rather powerful, and will not let the Government have an easy victory in the elections. The result of the late election between Senhores Brandao and Pinto has not been declared by the Ministry, to whose decision the papers have been forwarded. If the election be annulled, a fresh one will have to take place, and in that case, the present Committee representing the Municipal Corporation will do everything to save the Government from the necessity of resorting to arbitrary measures. The protest lodged by the dissolved Corporation on the illegality of the Government's action has been negatived by the opinion of the Advocate-General, who finds the protest groundless, and adds that it ought not to have been forwarded by the District Judge, through whom it was sent. An official investigation of the Municipal accounts reveals the fact that Rs. 6,000 is missing. A charge of misappropriation has been filed against the Corporation.

It is proposed to increase the transit railway dues for salt exported into the British territory. In accordance with the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, the British Government have taken over a number of salt-pans, by paying a fixed sum to the proprietors, but there are others which are worked privately, and the produce sent out into the British territory. If the increase in the railway rates be such as to preclude our salt from competing with the salt imported from other British ports, the remnant of the industry will die.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT SADRA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SADRA, MAY 26.

ON Saturday morning the little town of Sadra, the head-quarters of the Mahikanta Political Agency, wore an unusually gay and festive attire in honour of the Birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. At the early hour of 5 a.m. a large concourse of people, including several of the Mahikanta Chiefs, assembled opposite the parade-ground, to watch the military manœuvres which were about to be held. The parade was commanded by Captain Schneider. A *feu-de-joie* was fired, followed by a "march-past," which was done in first-rate style: the Foot Police being almost as good as the Regulars, and the Mounted Police reflecting great credit on the training received from the Ressaldar-major. Later on an acrobatic performance took place, which gave the men time to change their uniform and get into mufti, ready for the "tilting at the ring," followed by tent-pegging, and lime-slicing. The men performed these feats with great spirit, and were enthusiastically cheered by the lookers-on. The morning, which had hitherto been cool, now became exceedingly hot, and we left the ground to re-assemble again at the same place, at 5 p.m., to witness some athletic sports which had been got up for the occasion; the winners of the prizes afterwards receiving due rewards from the hands of Mrs. Nutt. Hearty cheers having been given for the Queen, and the party having been treated to garlands, &c., an adjournment was made to the Residency grounds, when from a suitable spot on the cliff a display of fireworks could be seen arranged on an island in the bed of the Sabarmutti river. After the banquet, during which the Queen's health was, it is needless to say, most loyally drunk we witnessed a native play, which was most cleverly performed by the Political Agent's private servants, and fully deserved the loud acclamations of delight resounding from the pleased spectators. This sort of entertainment was doubly appreciated by the audience, not only on account of the merit of the performance, but because it was the first attempt made to provide amusement, which could be equally enjoyed by English and Indian guests.

THE RIDING ACCIDENT AT OOTACAMUND.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Mail* writes from Ootacamund on Thursday last, 22nd inst.:—A serious accident happened this morning to the eldest daughter of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Arbuthnot. The young lady was riding on the new race course, with Captain Preston, A. D. C., and Mr. Heron-Maxwell was also riding there, but in the opposite direction. The three horses were going at a gallop, and unfortunately Captain Preston and Miss Arbuthnot instead of keeping together, allowed Mr. Heron-Maxwell's horse to come between them. It is thought that his animal had got out of hand. Anyhow, Miss Arbuthnot's horse and his met with a fearful crash, the poor young lady's left side being exposed to the shock. Horse and rider came down, and when Miss Arbuthnot was raised she was unconscious. When she recovered it was seen she had sustained serious hurt. She was conveyed at once to "Baikie," and Drs. Dobie and North were soon in attendance. Up to this moment they have not been able to decide what the injuries really are, but it is feared one leg is broken in two places. The horse has also been grievously hurt, one shoulder cut open, and the whole side bruised. Much sympathy is felt for poor Miss Arbuthnot, who is a general favourite. It was not long ago that she had a nasty fall on the Downs; her horse was galloping down hill, caught his foot in a tussock, and came a cropper, rolling over his mistress—but beyond a few bruises, which necessitated lying up for a day or two Miss Arbuthnot was not much hurt. This second accident is, however, a very much more serious thing, and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, who was away at Wellington on a tour of inspection, was telegraphed for, and arrived about 4 o'clock.

23rd May.—Since writing to you yesterday I have heard further particulars of the sad accident to Miss Arbuthnot, but, unfortunately, the latest accounts are no better than the first. The doctors in attendance have not yet been able to ascertain if the leg is broken or not, owing to the fearful swelling of the limb. There is also a very severe gash on the ankle, where the stirrup iron was driven against it. The horses that collided both came down, and their riders were flung heavily to the ground. Miss Arbuthnot is, I regret to hear, suffering very much. Mr. Heron Maxwell has had concussion of the brain, and has not yet recovered his senses. I hear of another accident on the race course this morning, horse and rider came to grief on the slippery turf; but luckily no bones were broken.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made:—Captain A. C. Batten, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bundelkhand District, vice Captain Coats on leave. Captain L. E. DuMoulin, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, Dalhousie Depot.

4th Bengal Cavalry: Second-Lieutenant H. H. Jones, from the 33rd Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Lieutenant B. C. Holt, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry, to England for nine months on private affairs. Lieutenant Sir C. Cuyler, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to England for one year on private affairs. The leave to England granted to Lieutenant E. C. Eicke, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, has been cancelled.

LIKE the horses of Vienna and the cats of New Zealand, the monkeys of Southern India are numbered among the victims of influenza. A correspondent of the *Englishman* at Kurnool gives a harrowing account of how the epidemic has spread among the monkeys of the district. The animals were quite conspicuous one day by their absence, so that everything left out to dry on terraces was undisturbed,—quite an unusual experience. Next morning they were seen in groups here and there, some coughing terribly, others reeling like drunken men; and then later on "the unpleasant stillness that reigned under the trees which afforded them shelter, was often disturbed by the crash of a heavy monkey coming precipitately down to the ground to die." The picture is somewhat overdrawn. A death-like stillness, broken only by a dropping fire of dead or dying monkeys!—the vision is suggestive of Jules Vernes. At this rate, the malady must have proved terribly fatal to monkeys. Could not some of the owners of gardens in Simla introduce the disease among their old enemies?

THE ACCIDENT TO A PASSENGER TRAIN.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the enquiries into the accident that occurred to the 178 up-Coorla local train on the morning of the 3rd inst. were resumed before Mr. Richardson, the Third Acting Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. DeSouza, pleader, conducted the defence of the signaller John Alexius, who is prosecuted by Inspector Jefferies, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, under Section 26 of the Railway Act of 1879, in consequence of the defendant having lowered the distant and home signals to the incoming passenger train on the date in question, while another train fouled the main line in being shunted on the cross-over road, which thereby rendered him guilty of a rash and negligent act.

Mr. Keily, the Traffic Superintendent, watched the proceedings on behalf of the company.

William John Murch, the driver of the 178 up-Coorla local on the 3rd instant, cross-examined by Mr. DeSouza, said: I did not notice the position of the home signal after the accident. Before the accident the engine was set, and I was standing on the foot-plate of the engine. I was looking straight ahead in the direction of the Victoria Terminus. My attention was directed to the signals in front of me after leaving the Musjid Bunder.

Mr. DeSouza: Was your attention given to the coal trimmers?—No. As they are competent men there was no need for it.

Mr. DeSouza: At what distance could you have seen the obstruction on your engine from where the line was fouled?—I saw the obstruction but at a distance of twelve yards as there was another train on an adjoining line. Mr. Vasey, the permanent-way inspector, was about a hundred yards from the scene of the accident; and I could have seen him about fifty yards before I came up to him. When he lifted up his hands I was just abreast of him.

Mr. De Souza: What were you doing when you first saw Mr. Vasey?—I was still standing, and looking ahead. I will swear that my attention was not drawn to the empty carriages or to Mr. Vasey moving his hands by my *augwallah*.

Mr. DeSouza: How many *augwallahs* have you got?—Two. One of them was on the left side of the engine, the other one was behind him, and they were also on the lookout for signals when nearing the home signal.

Mr. DeSouza: As a precautionary measure, do you not whistle?—No; not unless there is any danger or obstruction on the line.

Mr. DeSouza: How long would it take you to reverse your lever?—About three or four seconds, and I can make the nine revolutions necessary in about that time on to the ballast. I was thrown out by the concussion. The foremost fireman fell out with me. As I had moved from the right to the left of my engine keeping clear of the splinters, I was accordingly thrown out with the fireman.

Mr. DeSouza. When did you first shut off steam?—When I saw the permanent-way inspector I reversed the lever. The effect of that would act as a brake. After shutting off steam I put down the ejector valve and applied the automatic brake, which took about a couple of seconds. Immediately after I reversed the lever. It took in all about eight seconds.

Mr. DeSouza: What would be the effect after reversing the lever, and applying the brakes?—If the carriages were not in front of the engine my train would have gone a considerable distance beyond them. It is not like a bullock-cart that can be pulled up at once,—(laughter)—but gradually comes to a standstill.

Inspector Jefferies: Besides driving passenger trains have you been doing any other work at the Victoria Terminus?—Yes, I have been shunting in the Victoria Terminus yard about fifty times eight or ten hours a day during the three years that I have been employed.

Frederick Augustus Jones, the driver of the train, that fouled the line on the 3rd inst., said:—I am a passenger engine-driver, and I recollect the 3rd of May. On that date I was shunting in the Victoria Terminus yard, being on my engine from 2 a. m. At about 10-38 a. m. there was a collision, the 178 up-Coorla colliding with some carriages that were attached to my engine. My engine was standing about a yard off the down line points, and a portion of the carriages was on the up line. The distance was about two hundred and fifty yards from the platform.

Inspector Jefferies: What were you doing before the collision:—I drew my train out of the platform, and was detained by the permanent-way flags owing to the line being under repairs. I was standing there for about ten minutes, when I heard the blast of the engine of the 178 up local coming from the Musjid Station. On looking in that direction I observed that the engine was about abreast of the up home signal, and I observed that it was lowered. As I knew there was nothing to stop the incoming train I immediately sounded my danger whistle, told my *augwallah* to move the lever ahead, and then push the carriages back into the station.

The Magistrate: For what purpose did you do this?—To try and prevent a collision. But this I was unable to do. On looking around I saw the permanent-way inspector Mr. Vasey hold up both his hands to stop the up local. But by this time the train had passed the up home signal, and came in contact with the empty carriages attached to my engine.

Cross-examined by Mr. DeSouza.—The damage was not slight, but I don't know the damage that was sustained as I am not a carriage examiner. There were some repairs being done to the down line but I don't know the nature of the repairs as I am not a permanent-way inspector. In passing the cross-over road I should have been protected both by the up and down line home signals.

Mr. DeSouza: The permanent-way inspector must protect the road on which the repairs are going on?—Yes, as he was working on the down line his duty was to protect that road by hand signals. Whilst shunting I must also have hand signals, and must at the same time observe the home signal.

Mr. DeSouza: Did you observe the home signal on this occasion?—Yes, at about 10-27 I saw that the up home signal was at danger. The down home signal was also in the same position which ensured my protection. I did not notice anything wrong with either of the signals up till 10-35.

Mr. DeSouza: When you are otherwise busy someone else must keep a look out? Yes, my *augwallahs* must be on the alert, and it is their duty to warn me if they notice anything wrong. If the signals had been lowered it would have been an irregularity if the line was blocked. The first time that I noticed the up home signal was about 10-28. This was before the collision occurred. Mr. Vasey was between my engine, and the up home signal.

Mr. DeSouza: What is the distance between the distant and the home signals?—About two hundred yards.

Mr. DeSouza: Could the defendant see the shunting going on from his cabin?—Well, as I have not been up there I can't say. But I should say he is able to see the shunting going on in the yard. The distance of the cabin from my engine on that occasion was about 150 or 200 yards.

Mr. DeSouza: Was there any other train between you and the defendant's cabin which might have obstructed his view?—There is always another engine in the yard being shunted, but I cannot say whether his view had been impeded in any way.

The case was at this stage adjourned till the 5th proximo.

A CAPE Town telegram, dated April 9 (via Plymouth) says:—The event of the week has been the laying of the foundation-stone of the new leper hospital on Robben Island, which took place yesterday, and was performed by Sir Henry Loch, in the presence of Lady Loch, the Colonial Secretary, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Bishop of Cape Town, and many others. At the lunch which followed, his Excellency, in reply to the toast of his health, acknowledged the pleasure it had given him to come there for the object for which they had all gathered together. He might state that he should be able in future to speak from what he had seen, for he had been through the leper-wards; and he might say also that there had been a very great amount of exaggeration in the complaints brought against this colony, and the accommodation, and the way in which it was provided. They must not close their eyes to the fact that there were other diseases and other illnesses which required the attention, not only of the Government, but also of individuals, to ameliorate the sufferings of those affected by them, and if it were possible to prevent the spread of those diseases it was in every way desirable; but as they were only dealing with leprosy cases on that island, he congratulated the Government upon the steps that had been taken to provide accommodation calculated to provide sufficient room for what he believed would be the demands on the part of the patients for the next few years to come.

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MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Henry Morland presiding. There were also present Mr. E. H. Carroll, Mr. Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormsjee.

A GRAIN DEALER'S CLAIM ON MUNICIPAL BEGARIES.

The Committee considered letter No. 3218 of 21st instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that certain bigaries who were brought down from Poona and Guzerat in connection with the strikes last year, were indebted to Mr. Mulji Hirji to the extent of Rs. 661 on account of grain, &c., supplied to them, and which amount remained unpaid on account of the bigaries absconding from Bombay. The Commissioner recommends that as the grain-dealer came to our assistance at a critical time, he be paid the amount due; requesting sanction to the renewal of the lapsed grant of Rs. 496-4-1 of wages remaining unpaid on account of the said bigaries absconding, and asking that the Corporation may be recommended to sanction, out of surplus cash balance, the sum of Rs. 164-11-11, to make up the total of Rs. 661 for payment to the grain-dealer.

Mr. Mulji opposed the recommendation on the ground that the Municipality had no right whatever to pay debts incurred by other people. There was nothing in the act to justify the proposed action.

Dr. Cowasjee was also not inclined to sanction the recommendation, because, in the first place, the Municipality had no right to pay debts incurred by their servants; and in the next place they had only the statement of the grain-dealer that the men had absconded and that they had not paid him their dues.

The Chairman explained that it was at the request of the Health Officer that the grain-dealer had supplied the men with grain.

Mr. Fazulbhoy and Mr. Hurkisondas were of opinion that the grain-dealer having supplied the grain at the recommendation of the Health Officer, the Municipality were in honour bound to pay the amount.

After some desultory conversation, the recommendation made by the Commissioner was sanctioned, Dr. Cowasjee being the only dissentient.

FILTERS AT THE BHUNDARWADA RESERVOIR.

The Committee discussed memorandum, No. 3443, dated 23rd instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the payment of Rs. 1,335 on account of a further portion of the filters and channel walls at the Bhandarwada Reservoir being repaired by the Indian Patent Stone Company, in extension of their contract sanctioned by the Standing Committee in their resolution No. 6841, dated 12th February last—(a) Rs. 807 out of the amount of Rs. 2,112 reserved for replacing filter materials, &c; and (b) Rs. 528 from the balance available out of the grant of Rs. 11,000 provided for the work in the current year's Budget.

The necessary sanction was granted.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Committee further considered memorandum No. 2957, dated 17th instant, from the Commissioner, asking the Standing Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the writing-off of Rs

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

A MEETING of the members of the Southern India S. and W. Company was held at the registered offices of the company, No. 2, Dalal Street, yesterday. The following directors' report was laid on the table :—

The directors beg to submit their annual report of the company for the last year, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1889. From the accounts already circulated the shareholders will observe that the profits made by the company are satisfactory. Notwithstanding such profits earned by the company the secretaries and agents have given up a sum of Rs. 16,000 from their commission, for which they deserve thanks. This sum they have given on the understanding that the same be applied either towards the machinery depreciation fund account, or to be placed to the credit of bad and doubtful debts. The directors regret to inform that Mr. Dharmaliagum Setty, who was the agent of the company at Trichinopoly, has stopped payment. A sum of Rs. 20,000 is due by him for advances made to him for buying cotton, and as this sum appears very doubtful to be recovered, they have opened an account of bad and doubtful debts, and placed Rs. 20,000 to the credit of that account from the profits of the company. Under the above circumstances the directors do not recommend to declare any dividend for the second half-year which action they hope will meet with the approval of the shareholders. The total amount at credit of the profit and loss account, as already circulated, including the balance of Rs. 3,829-7-7, brought forward from last year, is Rs. 45,934-10-6, from which an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 10 per share, equal to Rs. 10,000, was paid. Rs. 607-1-4 written off for bad debts, leaving Rs. 35,327-9-2, which they have appropriated as follows :—Rs. 20,000 to bad and doubtful debts account, as stated above ; Rs. 10,000 to machinery depreciation fund account ; and Rs. 5,327-9-2 to be carried forward to next year's account. As stated in the last meeting, the new machinery, which was ordered out from England, had arrived, is erected, and is now working. The scarcity of boys for ring spinning have not allowed to work the whole ; but the directors hope to overcome this drawback very shortly. The quality of the new yarn is fine and the directors hope that as soon as the hands are trained up the production will come up, as other best spinning mills are doing. The insurance on the mill buildings, machinery, and stock, under process, have been covered for Rs. 6,64,665, but exclusive of foundation, plinth, engines, and boilers, and also of raw cotton on hand, which is insured for Rs. 2,50,000. Mr. Cawasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla has been re-appointed a director of this company, which they beg you to confirm. Two of your directors, Messrs. Cawasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla and Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint two auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

It was resolved that the report and the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account be adopted ; that Messrs. Cawasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla and Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy be re-elected directors of the company ; that Messrs. Cursetjee Hormusjee Chenoy and Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia be elected auditors for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 260 each.

With the usual complimentary resolutions the meeting dissolved.

A NEW NATIVE ENTERPRISE.

A COMPANY under the name and style of the South Indian Steam Navigation Company has been just formed, composed entirely of native gentlemen of Southern India, with the object of establishing a line of small steamers on the South East Coast of Madras, from Kolasegarapatam to Cuddalore, touching at some of the chief ports on that coast, as also Colombo, the chief port in Ceylon. This new steamer service is intended both for passenger and cargo traffic connected with the ports specified above. In thus noticing this new Native Steam Navigation Company, it is necessary to mention that the life and soul of the movement is our well-known and enterprising countryman Dr. W. E. Dhanakoti Raju, M.D., to whose strenuous efforts the Company entirely owes its existence. It is well-known that Dr. Dhanakoti has had a distinguished and successful medical practice for about 20 years, and that he has written and published several interesting and useful books and pamphlets on sanitary, industrial, and social subjects, all of which have enjoyed great popularity and had an extensive circulation in various parts of India, especially in the Madras Presidency. The Doctor has taken a deep interest in turning the attention of the rising generation to industrial pursuits and to self-help as leading to prosperity and to useful and honorable careers. He has with this object started one or two industries of no small interest and importance, and has worked with indefatigable zeal, earnestness and perseverance, under great difficulties, for many years, with no small sacrifice of his time, money and personal comfort, and has attained a very fair amount of success in some of his undertakings. Dr. Dhanakoti has lately travelled through most of the countries of Europe, such as England, France, Italy, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Russia, and has spent about 20 months in this tour, observing and studying a few of the important and useful industries of those countries, as also, to some extent, their social and educational progress, and especially the elementary and physical education as practised in Belgium, Germany, and Sweden, as well as in England. Since his return from Europe, Dr. Dhanakoti Raju has been sedulously engaged in organising and adopting suitable measures for developing and strengthening one or two industries which he had previously started, and especially the manufacture and export of salt from his salt works at Kayalpatam and Kolasegarapatam on the South-East Coast of Madras.—*Hindu.*

MESSES AND THEIR PROPERTY.

WE are glad to hear that there is absolutely no foundation for the statement made by the *Civil and Military Gazette* in its article under the above heading, which appeared in our issue of Friday, that Colonel Richmond, of the disbanded 33rd Regiment, had "in face of orders received" sold up the Mess property of the 33rd Regiment. We are assured that Colonel Richmond had never even heard of any such orders, until he arrived in Madras from Moulmein *via* Port Blair ; and that was a fortnight after the sale and distribution of the property. We have all along deprecated the action taken by the Government of India in this respect. Colonel Richmond, so far from acting in disobedience to any orders, simply acted as he thought according to procedent, and we repeat the hope which we have expressed once before that the matter may now be allowed by Government to drop. It is certain that whatever the Government may do it is now impossible for the Officers' Mess of the 33rd Regiment to recover their scattered property ; and if the matter is referred to the home authorities, there is very little doubt that they will prefer to allow Colonel Richmond's action to remain good, rather than to probe a sore which is felt to be a personal one by every officer of the Madras Army.—*Madras Mail.*

THE TREATMENT OF LEPROSY.

FATHER MULLER, S.J., of St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, writes to the *Indian Daily News* that he has treated several cases of leprosy with success, using Count Mattei's specifics. Some were very bad cases, and the cure of none occupied more than three months : while the cost was never more than ten rupees. He gives the following account of the treatment :—"For two weeks take *scrofuloso*, one-third dilution, in the morning, and *canceroso*, one-fifth dilution, in the evening—ten drops every five minutes, if possible, for this treatment is the most efficacious. If, however, this is not convenient, a tea-spoonful may be taken every quarter of an hour or half a table-spoonful every half-hour, or a table spoonful every hour. This treatment at first seems to increase the disease, but the aggravation is only temporary. After two weeks, besides the above interior treatment, baths of *canceroso* 5 must be taken twice a week. Take a tub or other vessel large enough to immerse the whole body fill it with lukewarm water, then melt 60 globules of *canceroso* 5 in a cup of water, and mix it well with the water in the tub. Immerse the whole body for about fifteen minutes in the tub. After the third or fourth bath the wounds generally begin to close and the white spots and nodosities to disappear. This is all the treatment required."

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE WATERLOO LEGEND.

COLONEL MAURICE, R.A., in the *United Service Magazine*, says it has long seemed to me that the true interest of this campaign has been lost among the struggles of partisans. Whether from what I may call the novel-reader's point of view, or from that of the soldier's, the charm of the story lies in following the men who played their part in these great events under the conditions in which they took part in them in understanding what information lay before them at the time that they formed their decisions, what circumstances affected them, how they dealt with the problems they had to face, and how far their experience may be useful to us. But this cannot be done unless, having first ascertained what the facts were, we endeavour to understand the minds of the great leaders and to see what led them to decide as they did. The more I have studied the decisions of Napoleon at different periods of the campaign, the more I have been convinced that little justice has been done by his enemies to the soundness of the conclusions he formed from the data which were before him. A brilliant English soldier, whose own fate many years afterwards amply illustrated what he meant, once commented thus upon some remarks of mine on this head : "A man takes a ball from a bag in which there are twenty red and only one white ball, and I bet him he holds a red one. This bet could hardly be called a mistake, blunder, &c. ; yet he opens his hand and the ball turns out a white one, and my bet becomes—what ?" I think I shall be able to show that in many of the cases in which Napoleon is now accused by those who know the true facts, of having "blundered," his choice was pretty nearly of the nature of this bet, and that, it not being possible for him to know the absolute facts, his choice lay between deciding to act against what was likely to be true or, as he did, in accordance with probability : though, in fact, the wrong ball came out of the bag. For the moment, however, I pass to another source of legends. Those who know the story of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir are aware that the most severe figting of the day fell to the lot of the Highland Brigade. The cavalry, who exercised nevertheless a very important influence on the fate of the battle, had not a very severe task, so far as fighting was concerned. It is recorded, nevertheless, that a doctor who had ridden with the cavalry throughout the day met some of the Highland Brigade, fresh from their fierce contest, and inquired with surprise whether the infantry had been engaged at all. That represents happily the extreme difficulty with which men absorbed in their own work during a battle realised what is being done by others at other parts of it.

Now there probably hardly ever was a battle more utterly, from all its conditions, absorbing for the small body of English troops who fought at it than the battle of Waterloo. The English officers saw nothing, and, except for a few distant cannon shots, heard nothing of the Prussians till quite late in the day. The conviction was absolutely fixed in their minds that they had fought the whole French army alone, and that the Prussians had only arrived in time to take up the pursuit. Fifty years ago—that is, twenty-five years after the battle of Waterloo—an officer of Picton's division gave in the pages of *Colburn's Magazine*, at that time a very valuable periodical, a most interesting description of his share in the fight. He treats, however, all notion of the Prussians having taken part in the battle as an ignorant delusion and curiously enough triumphantly asks "Who ever saw the list of Prussian killed and wounded ?" He assumed that no such list had never been published, and that any part that the Prussians had taken in the battle was restricted to a distant cannonade. Unfortunately for this theory the lists, though he had not seen them, had been published. For English readers, I may mention that they are duly given in Siborne's history, and that though the losses of the polyglot army under Wellington's orders greatly exceeded those of the Prussian army at Waterloo, the losses of the pure British, counting all ranks, and of the Prussian, are almost the same, being for the British in all 6,736, and for the Prussian 6,998, the Prussian loss being thus slightly larger than the British. The infantry fighting, more especially of Bulow's corps, in and around Planchenoit was most fierce and bloody. Nevertheless, the tradition handed down from the English heroes of Waterloo circulates in society to this day, and the presumption is enormous that any lady you meet in a chance drawing-room will tell you that the Prussians arrived after the English had won the battle. The Englishmen who fought at Waterloo need no borrowed laurels or fictitious glory. Never has the firm heroism of any force been so eloquently extolled by its foes as that of the "immobile infanterie Britannique" has been by Frenchmen. Foy has a splendid passage on the subject. Heymes says that it was necessary to be on the spot to judge of the grand order which at the most trying moment of the battle it had preserved. Wellington's statement in the Waterloo despatch, "I should not do justice to my own feelings, or to Marshal Blucher and the Prussian army, if I did not attribute the successful result of this arduous day to the cordial and timely assistance I received from them," was to the last looked upon by his own army as an injustice to them. Yet it is evident, from the despatch itself, that at the time it was written the Duke did not know from how early a period of the fight the pressure of the Prussians upon the French flank had begun to affect Napolean's plans. He says it was not till seven in the evening, just before he ordered the final charge, that he observed "that the march of General Bulow's corps by Frischermont upon Planchenoit and La Bell Alliance had begun to take effect." He refers to his then perceiving "the fire of Bulow's cannon," whereas Bulow's infantry had been at that time fiercely engaged for two and a half hours, and the guns had been playing on the main road for nearly four hours. So difficult is it for the most fair-minded general to know what is taking place beyond his immediate vision.

I have taken the writer of the article in *Colburn* fifty years ago as a convenient illustration of the permanence of the English legend as to the part of the Prussians in the battle of Waterloo. My chief object in referring to him is, however, that he, more completely than anyone else, explains the origin of another popular legend. Byron has given currency to the notion that the English officers at the famous ball were actually made aware of the advance of the French by the sound of guns gradually approaching nearer and nearer to Brussels.

"It is, it is the cannon's opening roar."

A comparison of Byron's text and notes would lead an ordinary reader to suppose that the ball took place on the night before the battle of Waterloo, and that "Brunswick's fated chief" fell in the battle of Waterloo. It appears that the notion that the English army was in this very simple sense "surprised" originated in certain "Letters from Brussels" which were published at the time, and the cause of the mistake of their writer is rather a curious one. In the first place, as is usually the case with a ball of this description, only about three officers per regiment had received invitations to it. Only the actual garrison of Brussels, a portion only of the Reserve, were even in this sense included in the invitation. The Duke's orders, issued before going to the ball, had prescribed 4 a. m. as the hour of parade of the troops. In consequence of later news, the Duke issued afterorders, fixing 2 a. m. as the time of the parade. These orders are not included in the Wellington despatches. All the Duke of Wellington's original orders were lost with the papers of Colonel De Lancy, Deputy Quartermaster-General, after his death. No time is mentioned for the parade in the published orders which were taken from Sir De Lacy Evan's copies. Apparently these two orders, giving the hours of 4 a.m. and 2 a.m., respectively, were independent of the order for the troops to "march when assembled," given in the volume of the Wellington despatches. In any case, it had been the practice in Picton's division, probably in others also, for the troops to assemble every second day or so on parade, just as they would march to battle. As the officers' servants had to fall into the ranks at the hour of assembly, they were accustomed to pack up their masters' kits before going to the parade. On the night of the ball, accordingly, the servants duly packed up their masters' field-kit and fell into the ranks at 2 a.m. Among the officers who had gone to the ball, a very small number had heard nothing of the change of hour from 4 a.m. to 2 a.m. The orderlies carrying the orders had taken them to the officers' quarters, and not to the ball-room. Thinking that they might just as well remain till it was time to go to parade they stayed to the last moment, which left them, as they supposed, time to change their ball clothes and be ready for the field. Rushing from the ball to their rooms they found them bare ; their parade clothes packed away, and probably by that time on the backs of mules. They had no choice, in order not to miss the first engagement, but to follow their regiments as they were in their ball kit. At that time pumps and silk stockings were a part of the ball-room dress. The condition of these men, therefore, in fighting at Quatre-Bras may be conceived to have been sufficiently uncomfortable.

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THE STORY OF A NIHILIST CONSPIRACY.

IN the reading-room of a Liberal Club in the South of London (writes Mr. A. MacDougall) I was introduced the other evening to a gentleman who has been long resident in Russia. In the course of a very interesting conversation he recounted to me a story of a crime perpetrated some two years ago, during a Nihilist agitation, in the ancient town of O——, in Russia. The story in question, I am informed, has hitherto remained unpublished, although it is well enough known in Russian revolutionary circles.

One bitterly cool winter's evening, towards the close of the year 1887, five men where seated together in a small room in a house situated in the Jewish quarter of a busy and largely populated Russian city. The appearance of the room was as wretched as the external aspect of the house itself. The solitary window was totally concealed by a heavy faded curtain, depending from the roof, and as the wind moaned dismally through the broken panes of glass, its sombre folds swayed to and fro. The inmates of this mournful den were seated round the table, smoking their pipes and talking, as if furtively, in whispers. As the feeble rays of the candle fell fitfully upon the company they revealed the youthful faces of four students. The chief spokesman, however, was a much older man, apparently about fifty with a short pointed beard, shaggy brows, and keen penetrating eyes of the darkest hue. The others deferentially addressed the speaker as "professor," and such, indeed, he was, at that time, at a well-known school of medicine in Russia. On the present occasion, however, he was speaking, not of science, but of the terrible doctrine of assassination. Professor V——was a Nihilist—a reputed Colossus of craft and cunning in the dissemination of revolutionary doctrines and on the particular evening in question he was engaged in advocating with fiery eloquence, the assassination of a certain colonel who had lately been promoted to the rank of Chief Commissioner of the Secret Police. As the night wore on their whispered conversations were suddenly interrupted by a low knocking at the outer door. In a moment the conspirators sprang noiselessly to their feet and listened with bathed breath. The sound was repeated—a peculiar whistle was heard from without and then the listeners exchanged significant glances and quietly resumed their seats. Presently cautious footsteps were heard in an outer room the door was opened and a young man hastily entered. His face was pale, his manner seemed agitated, and as he returned his companions' salutations he regarded them with a fixed and angry stare.

"You have kept us waiting comrade," exclaimed the professor puffing calmly at his pipe, "Ugh ! we are almost frozen for the air of this wretched apartment is quite Siberian. But now to business. We will warm ourselves with talk, and fire our minds with the prospect of revenge."

There was a murmur of approval. It was noticed, however, that the young man who had just appeared upon the scene took his seat in silence, and, resting his elbows upon the table, slowly scrutinized the faces of his comrades.

"My dear professor," he said at length, "we cannot possibly proceed at present with this business."

"Why not ?" was unanimously asked.

"Because," replied the latest comer, as he quietly snuffed the candle, "because one of us is a traitor."

"A traitor !" exclaimed the men, starting to their feet, in the utmost astonishment.

"Yes, comrades, we are betrayed ; and as no one knows of this plot of ours except ourselves, it is plain, I think, that one of us has turned informant."

"You are mad to say so !" hoarsely exclaimed the professor; "but, in heaven's name, what has happened ? Come, tell us quickly. This is no jesting matter."

"Listen then. On my way hither, comrades, I entered the Cafe de Paris to sip a cup of tea and smoke a cigarette. I happened to sit down beside two officers of the Secret Police, and, as one of them was somewhat tipsy, I could distinctly hear his conversation. I found it rather interesting. He told his companion that he was under orders to surround this old deserted house at midnight—it is near eleven now—and to arrest all persons found within. He mentioned, moreover, all our names, and added, with a maudlin laugh, that a certain person, to whom the Administration is eternally indebted, would be found in our midst playing the part of conspirator. Now, comrades, I have done. What shall we do ?"

The men looked at each other in dismay. A dead silence filled the room, for the mere suspicion of treachery among men who had solemnly dedicated their lives to the sacred cause of liberty seemed to hold them dumb. Such villainy in their very midst—among men banded together in sacred brotherhood—was a greater crime than the merciless acts of a despot and his minions.

"If this is true," said the professor, in a voice of suppressed rage, "then I will no longer believe in human fidelity, or the future of our cause. But—Death ! if the story *is* true. Which of us is the informer ?" added the speaker, staring fiercely at the pale faces of his companions.

"Bah ! it is useless to ask that, my dear professor," exclaimed Ivan—such was the name of the youth who had brought the strange intelligence—as he advanced to the door of the room, locked it, and placed the key in his pocket. "Every one will assert his innocence—of course. But, comrades, suppose we endeavour to find him out ? Let us search each other. The traitor, whoever he may be, must doubtless have in his possession some proof of his guilt. At least, the experiment is worth trying. What say you ?"

"Agreed ! agreed !" exclaimed the Nihilists, as with one accord they sprang convulsively to their feet. One of the students—a tall, lank youth, with a somewhat foppish appearance—objected, however, to the proposal.

"But why ?" hotly demanded the professor, who seemed all eagerness to begin the investigation.

"Because," was the hesitating rejoinder, "because it is unnecessary. Our word of honour ought to be enough. Besides, there is something degrading in the idea of searching one another, as if, indeed, we were a lot of pickpockets. So let us break up the meeting. This excitement is absurd, and renders the discussion of our plot impossible. As for the story told by the drunken soldier in the cafe, I don't believe a word of it."

These words produced an angry murmur among the excited conspirators. The protest seemed so ridiculous and as the clamour increased Ivan turned to the speaker and warmly exclaimed, "Very well ; we shall abstain from searching you since you wish it, but remember this that if we fail to find a clue to the informant among those who willingly submit to the examination we shall then know upon whom to fix our suspicions. Now, comrades, search me first ; I am ready."

In a moment the speaker's pockets were emptied of their contents, and even the lining of his clothes was carefully searched ; but beyond a few old love letters, some political pamphlets, and an English newspaper with a paragraph obliterated with lamp-black, nothing of an incriminating character was found. A second student readily submitted to the test—if test it was—with similar results. Then a third stepped forward and placed himself in the hands of his companions. But at that moment a curious incident occurred. An invisible hand suddenly extinguished the light of the candle, and in a second the room was plunged in utter darkness.

What did it mean ? Who had quenched the light ? For a moment the Nihilists remained motionless, as if rooted to the spot. As they listened in alarm, they heard a strange creaking sound in the direction of the curtained window.

Suddenly the voice of Ivan exclaimed in the darkness, "Comrades, this is a trick ! Listen some one is endeavouring to escape by the window ! It is the traitor—at last. His attempt to escape betrays his guilt. Stand back ! I know how to deal with him !"

In an instant the report of three revolver shots rang through the room, and was followed by an agonized yell as some one fell heavily upon the floor. A profound silence then ensued. It was an awful situation. At length Ivan spoke to his terrified companions.

"Strike a light now," he said, in a trembling voice, "and let us look upon the face of a traitor. Will no one move ? Are you all afraid to gaze upon the dead body of a miscreant who has betrayed us to our enemies ? Come, professor, where are the matches ? You had them last. But hush ! What sound is that ? Listen. By heavens, comrades, the police are upon us already. The house is surrounded ! Quick ! here is a trap-door, known only to myself. It leads to the main sewer, and is our only hope of escape. Follow me."

Groping hand in hand in the dark, the affrighted men followed the speaker's directions, and, after noisome momentary confusion, disappeared into a some abyss. None too soon. In another instant the door of the room was battered to pieces, and a company of gendarmes entered. Lights were now flashed in every direction, but it was obvious to all that the conspirators had escaped. The officer in charge swore long and deep, and ordered the men to search the house from top to bottom. Then, advancing towards the win dow he stumbled over a human body.

"What's this ?" he exclaimed, examining the dead man's features with a lanthorn. "Ha ! so they have caught you at last, my friend, have they ? Well, you played the spy long and well, but it always comes to this in the end." And tearing down the window curtain, the officer threw it over the rigid body of the professor.

THE NAVAL BATTLE OF THE FUTURE.

LIEUTENANT FISKE, writes in the *New York Forum* :—Let us imagine two fleets at sea in war time, each conscious that the other may appear at any instant upon the horizon. In the centre of each fleet are the heavy battle-ships of the first and second class and the armoured cruisers, steaming ponderously along in columns of division, the flagship of each division leading, and the centre flagship bearing the flag of the Commander-in-Chief. Close in the rear of each of the heaviest battle-ships are one or more torpedo-boats, looking to her as their parent ship. On the right and left wings, and ahead and astern, as far away as clear signalling will admit, are the light, swift cruisers—the eyes of the fleet, the scouts ; these scan the horizon incessantly. All the ships have distinguishing pennants unmistakably displayed, and frequent signals convey to the various captains the instructions of their admiral. Suddenly the advance scouts of the opposing fleets discern each other as specks on the horizon. The announcing signal is already bent on, and up it goes. It is read at once, and now follow the rapid signals of the admirals to their ships. All clear for action ; forced draught is started, if not already up. The admirals reform their fleets, the scout ships exchanging perhaps a few shots as they fall back to take up their allotted positions. Undoubtedly the simplest formation for each force is the line in which each ship heads towards the enemy, the line being at right angles to this direction ; and probably each admiral will at first so arrange his fleet and slowly advance until he has made an estimate of the number of the opposing ships, their size and character, and has formed the plan on which he purposes to open the engagement. Perhaps one admiral will at once precipitate the action by signalling, "Engage the enemy," especially if, from any evidences he may see of hurry, confusion, or misunderstanding, he judges that the other is not quite prepared ; then the fleets will rush at each other and a *melée* will at once ensue. Battles have been thus fought ere this both on sea and land, one side or the other eventually coming out victorious, nobody ever knew how or why ; and the lucky commander has been crowned with imperishable laurel. Possibly the next great naval battle will be fought in this way ; but it is the opinion of the writer that at present the whole tendency is in the other direction. The increased use on shipboard of fine guns requiring great care, the employment of so much delicate electrical apparatus, the necessary precautions attending the storage and firing of high explosives, the nicely compensated compasses, the precise method essential to effective gunnery at sea—all are breeding an exact habit of thought and action. This exact habit is not incompatible with bravery and dash, but it predisposes an officer to plan deliberately, not to throw away good ammunition by reckless firing, coolly to take advantage of every mistake and every mishap of the enemy, and at the proper moment (but not till then) to overwhelm him by a decisive charge. Perhaps the one of the new inventions that will make the most radical change, and that will contribute more than anything else to bring this about, is smokeless powder, or powder so nearly smokeless that a battle can be seen as well as heard. In the battles of the past, an admiral had little control over his fleet after the action had once begun ; he had to depend on his captains to carry out the general instructions with which the battle had been opened, for the smoke of the guns obscured the field of action. Farragut's famous ascent of the rigging of the Hartford, made in order that he might see above the smoke, will occur to everybody. With smokeless powder, an admiral need no longer be a simple spectator of a conflict, as Sieglinde was of the duel between the mist-enshrouded heroes of the Teutonic legend, but from the armoured conning tower of his flagship may exercise as active a control over his ships as does a chess-player over his pieces. With a well-trained signal corps, and with swift dispatch vessels to act as messengers, an admiral can mass his whole force upon a given point, or give reinforcement where his own line seems to waver.

While the battle-ships bear the brunt of the engagement, the lighter and swifter cruisers seek out each other, or assist the battle-ships at some designated point. In obedience to signal, the stealthy torpedo-boat darts out at intervals from her hiding-place behind her parent vessel, delivers a torpedo at some ship that has approached too close, and runs back for shelter, or perhaps is sunk by a single shot. Meanwhile some Vesuvius, also hidden behind the parent ship, throws long, arrow-like projectiles, each holding 200 pounds or more of dynamite, perhaps a mile. Her target is the whole surface deck and sides of an enemy's ship, while that of the powder guns is only the area presented by the vertical side ; and one hit from her means wreck.

In view of the destructiveness of the new weapons of offence, there has been no lack of predictions that the naval duel of the future may simply reproduce the conditions of the famous conflict of the Kilkenny cats. While it is hardly wise to go to such an extreme as this, it is none the less true that the modern naval conflict may be affected by causes far less overwhelming in appearance, but none the less potent in reality, than those which gave victory or disaster in the battles of the past. The vast multiplication of delicate apparatus increases the chances of accident, and therefore the difficulty of predicting the result of any given engagement; but it must always remain true that the chances will still be in favour of the ship that is the best equipped and the best managed. The various inventions of the past few years—rapid-fire guns, high explosives, torpedoes, submarine boats, dynamite guns, and range-finders ; the increased power and perfection of steam and electric machinery ; the improvements in powder and in steel for projectiles and for armour—have not revolutionised naval science so much as they have broadened it. The principles of strategy remain the same, and so does the necessity for the seaman's skill. New tools have been placed in the hands of naval commanders, and with them comes the necessity for learning how to use them. Torpedoes have not abolished ironclads, but they have made constructors build ironclads with an eye to resisting them, and they have made commanders study how to avoid torpedoes and how to use them in return. Rapid-fire guns came into use just when ordnance men were declaring that the future held only very large guns, and that ships would carry but few ; and now we see a suggestion of the olden days in the numerous small rapid-fire guns carried in every war vessel on the seas. There is a perpetual readjustment of the powers of offence and defence ; new weapons of destruction call forth new methods of protection. Engineers construct, inventors invent, experiments are tried, sham battles are fought, and heated discussions agitate the naval mind ; but the only thing that can determine the real conditions of modern naval warfare is a modern naval war.

AN AUSTRALIAN ON THE ENGLISH TURF.

LORD DURHAM wrote an article the other day, in which he argued, it will be remembered, that the turf in this country was a democratic institution. This is not at all the view of Mr. Alfred Joseph, the mayor of Sandhurst (Victoria), and a great patron of the turf in that colony, who called at the *Pall Mall Budget* office to report some of his impressions of "the old country." "What strikes me most," he said, "is the aristocratic cast of your country. Take the turf, now ; you have splendid horses, and splendid riders (except for cross-country riding, where we could beat you). But your racing is a sport for the amusement of the rich only. Why, I went down to Newmarket to see the Two Thousand, and it was pay, pay, pay—here 15s., and there a pound, and there a guinea—all the time. To see the race properly, money had to be no object ; in Victoria every facility is given to spectators of moderate means."

"Then, again," continued Mr. Joseph, "I noticed that there were very few ladies among the spectators at Newmarket. At Melbourne race meetings are popular holidays for everybody. And here is another thing. I was amazed to see that at Newmarket you have not adopted our plan of putting the number of each horse on the saddle, so that by referring to your card you can make out directly which is which. I asked the lord or whoever he was next to me why you didn't adopt our plan. 'Oh, *we* know the horses all right,' he replied. That is it. The turf in this country is a sport for the lords ; in Australia it is for the people."

In the course of some further conversation Mr. Joseph mentioned the three other things which had most struck him in London. (He was born on the voyage out to Australia, and has never visited England before.) The first was the dearness and badness of our hotels ! The second was the skilful way in which our "admirable police" handle the traffic of London. And the third thing came to him in this way. He thought he would try what a London 'bus was like and he began talking to the driver. The man told him his hours of work were fifteen a day. Mr. Joseph could hardly believe it ; and could not understand at all how men will go on working fifteen hours for "pauper wages" here when they might earn "princely" wages for eight hours a day in Australia.

LOTHARIO IN THE LAW COURT.

AN UNROMANTIC POETASTER.

AT the London Sheriffs' Court, on the 8th instant, before Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell and a jury, the case of Miss Florence Bessie Coomber, of Northleach, Gloucestershire, *vs.* Mr. Baron Tobin of Mile-end-road, London, an action for breach of promise of marriage, in which judgment had been allowed to go by default in the High Court, came on for the assessment of damages.—Mr. W. E. Hume Williams with Mr. H. Bertram Cox, were counsel for the plaintiff ; the defendant was not professionally represented.—The plaintiff, a good-looking and well-dressed young woman, who wore spectacles, limped into court, attended by several nurses from the National Hospital, Queen's-square, of which institution she had been an inmate, suffering from paralysis.—Mr. Bertam Cox, in opening the case, said the defendant was a tax collector, and was also possessed of independent means. The plaintiff was a governess and for many years past had been teaching at a school in the country, kept by her uncle. The defendant was originally a pupil at the school in the year 1878, and the acquaintance there formed eventually ripened into friendship. Defendant left the school, and it was not until the year 1881 that a correspondence ensued of an ordinary character. At Easter, 1882, however, the defendant went to Northleach, near Cheltenham, and stayed from Good Friday until the following Monday. Henceforward the acquaintance ripened. About December, 1883, the plaintiff gave up teaching at her uncle's school, and accepted a situation with a lady in Cornwall. The lady had almost arranged to go down, when the defendant wrote asking an interview, and as the result, the defendant met plaintiff at her uncle's house where a formal proposal of marriage was made and accepted, the fact of the engagement being notified to the uncle the same evening. There had been a long correspondence. Soon afterwards the defendant visited the plaintiff at Northleach, and the marriage day was fixed. The defendant wished for a choral service, and said that he had taken a house at Forest-hill. The date was, however, broken ; but Mr. Tobin shortly after announced that he had been to a sale and had bid for 200 lots, of which, however, he (counsel) understood only six table napkin-rings were purchased. (Laughter.) The plaintiff wrote asking the defendant's meaning, but all the letters were unanswered, and in consequence of the serious manner in which the defendant had trifled with her affections the plaintiff's nervous system had completely broken down. She claimed 300*l*. The plaintiff, who was accommodated with a seat in the witness-box, substantially bore out the opening statement. After the engagement the defendant insisted upon her giving up her engagement in Cornwall, stating that if necessary he would pay her mistress a quarter's money in lieu of notice. He then returned to London, and the witness received the following letter :—

My own Pet,—Le train envoied me safe to London ; and, as the clown shouts in the pantomime, "Here I am again." The sun shone gloriously from the starting-point to Swindon, at which place I had to take off my overcoat. Half an hour from Swindon we drove into a fog. We got our man in for the County Council—Captain Beaumont, at the head of the poll. I was much gratified to receive your letter yesterday. You mention the beautiful lines of the poet about absence, &c., and hope that it does. I will quote you, in return, a few lines from the poetry of a Jack Tar :

> 'Ah, mates, it's well for flesh and blood
> To stick to a lass that's sweet and good ;
> Leastwise, if she sticks to you, ye know.
> For then, my lads, blow high, blow low,
> In the roughest day and the darkest night,
> Her love is the star that will keep us right.'

(Laughter.) I am glad you arrived safely, and wish I had been with you to share the cold. You need not be afraid of saying too much, for if you were writing with a magic pen that never stopped I should never tire of reading. I purchased a book in Cirencester yesterday to read up in the train, and I have marked several passages for you to read, when you come to town. . . . Kind regards to your uncle and aunt, also your cousin, 'When is a door not a door ?' and best love from *votre ami* Baron."

Subsequently he wrote from Edinburgh, stating that he had spent his birthday in "that historical town, Shakespear's birth-place," and "As to the ring, I could not think of sending it by post, because I must be thanked for it in person. No more from yours lovingly, BARON." In March of last year the defendant wrote to witness, and said that he had decided not to have the banns published, but to use a licence, and made reference to the amount it would cost ; while a few days later he wrote : "Circumstances over which I have no control will prevent us being married on the 10th inst. ; it is purely business causes. I don't think I will worry your poor little brain with the cause." (Laughter.) The marriage was then fixed for the following April, but was again postponed. He then wrote complaining about business matters, but adding :

You know, dear, your loving letter this morning cheered me up so much. I have been to Bow Church, and they have handed me a printed bill as follows :—Licence, £1 1s. ; stamps, £1 2s. 6d. Now, my darling, you must take care of yourself, and not go about overworking yourself simply because you see others. It is no use you paying a doctor if you don't take his advice, don't take his physic. I think the following lines appropriate here :—

> "Love seeketh not its self to please,
> Nor for itself hath any care,
> But for another gives its ease." (Laughter.)

You are complaining about my letters being matter of fact.

Men, you know, are not supposed to write romantic and sentimental. (Renewed laughter.)

Other letters were then read, after which the learned counsel proposed to examine the plaintiff regarding the amounts that she had paid for medical attendance ; but the learned Under Sheriff said : You know that this is not an action for personal injuries against a railway company. Of course, you must know that a broken heart does not show that there must be broken ribs. (Laughter.)—Mr. Cox : But we are going to have something for trifled affections. (Renewed laughter.)—After a brief summing up from the Under Sheriff, the jury assessed the damages at £200. —Judgment was accordingly entered with costs.

A BUSINESS-LIKE CONTRACT.

In the Queen's Bench Division the same day before Mr. Justice Charles and a common jury, the case of Cowl Bulcock came on for hearing. It was an action to recover damages for breach of promise of marriage, and the defendant pleaded that the promise was made subject to the condition that the marriage should not take place for two years, a period which had not even now elapsed.—Mr. Melsheimer, in opening the case for the plaintiff, said that she was the daughter of a public notary at Great Yarmouth. The defendant was a young man who was in business with his brother as quarryman and contractor near Mostyn. Early in last year the defendant was in Liverpool, and saw the plaintiff at a meeting in connection with a Wesleyan chapel there. They formed an attachment, and became engaged, but subject to the plaintiff's father giving his sanction to the engagement. One peculiarity in the case was that the whole correspondence took place, not between the defendant and the young lady, but between him and her father. In March, 1889, the defendant wrote to the plaintiff's father saying that he had no doubt that this gentleman had heard from his daughter Fannie as to his proposal to her, and as she had consented, subject to his consent, the defendant wrote to him. He added, "I have not rushed headlong into proposing to your daughter without giving the matter careful thought. My chief aim will be to do all things for her happiness." He also said, "I am in partnership with my brother in the quarrying and contracting business near Mostyn ;" and further said "I have told her I shall not be in a position to marry her for two years." On the 22nd March the plaintiff's father wrote inquiring into various matters. He said, "I shall be glad to hear what your net profits have been for the last two years ; are you senior or junior partner ? are you a member of any Christian church, and do you smoke, and if so, under medical advice or as a luxury ?" adding that if the latter was the case he strongly objected to it for its influence upon the pocket. The defendant answered that he was junior partner in years, but that they each took a half share of the profits, that they took over the business from their father one year and nine months ago ; that the profits last year were £470, but that they had had to expend £220 in new machinery. He likewise said that the business had been very bad for three years, but that previous to that his father's profits were about £1,000 a year, and that when business should revive they would expect about the same amount. Further he said that he always had enjoyed good health, and that he belonged to the Wesleyan Chapel, and added that he did smoke and as a luxury, and that he thought as to that habit that if used in moderation there was no harm in it. On the 3rd April the father wrote, giving his full consent to the engagement. Early in May the defendant spoke of his ill-health as preventing the marriage ; a further correspondence took place, and the defendant in one of his letters again spoke of his bad health, and said that his affection for the plaintiff was not as it used to be, but that if it was wished he would marry her. The learned counsel said that the defendant's statement as to his health was that his right lung was seriously diseased and his heart was affected : but he further said that as the plaintiff knew that he was a player at football, a member of a mounted volunteer corps, and a singer in the chapel choir, she did not attach much importance to statements as to ill health, and the present action was brought.—The plaintiff Miss Maria Cowl, was called in support

SPORTING NOTES.

THE First Spring Meeting at Newmarket was brought to a very successful conclusion on May 2. The weather was fine, and the company present (which again included the Prince of Wales) large. There were ten competitors for the One Thousand Guineas Stakes. The race was won by the Duke of of Portland's filly Semolina. Semolina was not, however, the best competitor in the race. The Duke of Portland's other filly, Memoir, could easily have won the stakes. The Duke had, however, declarad to win with Semolina, and when these two had shaken off Baron de Rothschild's Fatuite, George Barrett, who was riding Memoir, eased her and allowed the favourite (who was ridden by Watts) to win. This was a very good thing for backers, as Semolina started at 2 to 1 on, and Memoir at 10 to 1 against. The value of the stakes was 3,100*l.*, and the time of the winner 1 min. 48 4-5 secs., the distance being 1 mile 17 yards.

Mr. M'Calmont's Carthusian won the Bretby Plate, Mr. Sadler's Kenley the Rous Course Two-Year-Old Selling Plate. Mr. T. Jennings Jun.'s Chouan the Sweepstakes, Mr. D. Cooper's Merganser the Two-Year-Old Selling Stakes, Chevalier Ginistrelli's Sturton the Fourth Welter Handicap, and Mr. H. Milner's Lady Heron the May Plate. After the race for the May Plate the brothers T. and S. Loates who rode Lady Heron and Belvidera II. respectively, were called before the Stewards of the Jockey Club for boring and crossing FitzSimon. No complaint was made by T. Cannon, the rider of FitzSimon; but the Stewards suspended both T. and S. Loates from riding for a week.

The Chester Race meeting began on May 6. The weather was fine and the company present for the opening day large.

The sport proved of a fairly interesting character. In the race for the Eaton Plate Mr. J. O'Neill's The Rejected, the winner of the Lincolnshire Handicap, defeated Lord Penrhyn's Noble Chieftain after an exciting race. The Rejected was backed at 11 to 10 on. The Duke of Westminster's Orinoco won the Mostyn Two-Year-Old Plate, Mr. J. T. Whipp's Yarm the Wynnstay Handicap Plate, Mr. C. W. Lee's Barbarina the Stamford Two-year-Old Plate, and Mr. H. Christopher's Alastor the Belgrave Welter Plate.

The Chester Cup was won on May 7 by Tyrant, Vasistas coming in second, and Silver Spur third. Of the other events, the Prince of Wales's Welter Handicap fell to Sly Fellow, the Roodeye Maiden Plate to John O'Gaunt, the Badminton Two-Year-Old Plate to Floss, and the Combermere Handicap to Treasurer.

The Poule d'Essai des Poulains (a race corresponding to the English Two Thousand Guineas) was decided at Longchamps on Sunday. Baron de Rothschild's Heaume was made favourite, and won easily at the finish, though his chance was greatly jeopardised during the contest. His jockey (F. Barrett) endeavoured to get him through on the rails, but came into collision with them, and it was found, after the race, that the colt had been cut about the right hock. Barrett cut his foot and grazed his shin rather badly. Heaume will remain under the care of Lynham at Chantilly for the present, and will not run before the French Derby, to be decided on June 1. Pourpoint finished second, there being five other runners. The Poule d'Essai des Pouliches (the French One Thousand Guineas), also decided, resulted in the somewhat easy victory of M. P. Donon's Wandora, who upset the odds betted on Alicante, who finished second.

There was a large and fashionable gathering on the 4th at the Tor di Quinto to witness the race for the Prix de Rome of 4,000*l.* This valuable prize was won by the colt Meleagre, belonging to the Marches Birago, while the English colt Frank Patros was second.

With the decision of the first county match on May 6 the cricket season of 1890 may be said to have fairly begun. The easy defeat of Hampshire by Surrey was, of course, anticipated. The defeated county does not seem to possess any reserve of strength. Besides Mr. H. W. Forster, who in his first innings put together a well-played 43, and Dr. Bencraft, who came to the front in such a remarkable manner last season, there did not seem (with the possible exception of Baldwin) to be any batting talent on the side which on the 6th suffered defeat at Kennington Oval. Roberts was by far the best of the Hampshire bowlers. He took seven wickets for 96 runs. The chief features of the Surrey bowling was the success of Sharpe in the first innings, and Lohmann in the second innings of Hants. The latter took six wickets for 21 runs, Mr. Walter Read's fine innings of 102 was the principal item in the home county's batting. The Surrey committee, it will have been noticed, put almost their strongest eleven in the field, being determined to avoid all risk of defeat at the beginning of the season.

The Cambridge Freshmen's Cricket Match played on the University ground, had a remarkable finish on May 7 in a tie between Mr. M'Gregor's and Mr. Wood's side.

The 103rd anniversary meeting of the Marylebone Cricket Club was held on May 7 in the new Pavilion, at Lord's Ground, St. John's Wood. There was a large attendance of members, including Sir Henry James, Q. C., M P. (president), in the chair, Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Hawke, and Lord Darnley. In the evening the annual banquet was held in the members' pavilion, Sir H. James presiding. He named as his successor Lord Willoughby de Eresby, who will act as president during the forthcoming season.

The annual tournament for the Amateur Golf Championship, played in rotation over the St. Andrew's, Hoylake, and Prestwick links, was played last week at Hoylake links, the headquarters of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, by a large and respresentative field of players from all parts of the country. There were forty-two entries. Four players were left in the field from the two previous days—Mr. Leslie Balfour, Mr. John Ball, jun., Mr. D. Leitch, and Mr. J. E. Laidlay. Mr. Ball beat Mr. Leslie Baffour by 6 and 4 to play, while Mr. Laidlay defeated Mr. Leitch after a close round by 1. The final thus lay between Mr. Ball and Mr. Laidlay. Mr. Ball won by 4 and 3 to play, and became the amateur champion for the second time. Mr. Ball is a member of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, and Mr. Laidlay of the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers. Mr. Ball held the championship in 1888.

The May meeting of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club was held on May 7 over the St. Andrews links when the large number of fifty couples competed for the spring medals. All the best players of the club were present with two notable exceptions, neither of the two ex-champions, Mr. Horace Hutchinson and Mr. J. E. Laidlaw being forward. The weather was dull and cold with an easterly wind, but rain kept off, and from golfer's point of view the conditions were *par excellence* for the attainment of low scoring. The course was found in fine trim, while the putting greens, with the rain of the previous day, were very safe and true. The medals played for were the Silver Cross and Bombay, and, after the usual round of the course had been accomplished, it was found that Mr. Leslie Balfour had taken the eighteen holes with the low score of 83 strokes, and with this secured the silver cross. Mr. Alec Stuart, of the Hon. Company of Edinburgh Golfers, was next with 84, and won the Bombay medal.

The polo season at the Hurlingham Club was inaugurated on May 7, when some interesting play took place. During the winter months the old pavilion has been removed, and a more extensive and convenient one erected in its stead. The whole of the stables have been already let, and everything augurs well for a successful season. The teams who tried conclusions on the 7th donned red and blue colours, the former being represented by Mr. Arthur Peat (back), Mr. Alfred Peat, Mr. A. Rawlinson, and Mr. S. Vandeleur; while Lord Harrington (back), Mr. J. Peat, Captain Barry, and Major Peters constituted the blues. The ground was in splendid condition, and play throughout was fairly fast and exciting. There was little to choose between the contending parties, but at the call of time the reds had the advantage by two goals to one.

Sir Edward Grey, the English amateur tennis champion, contested a rubber the best of five sets, with Peter Latham, the professional racquet champion—who is also a noted tennis player—on May 3, the match taking place in the presence of a large company (including Mr. A. J. Balfour) at the Queen's Club, WestKensington. The professional player was seen in capital form, and he beat the amateur by three sets to love, winning the first set by six games to five, the second by six to three, and the third by six to two.

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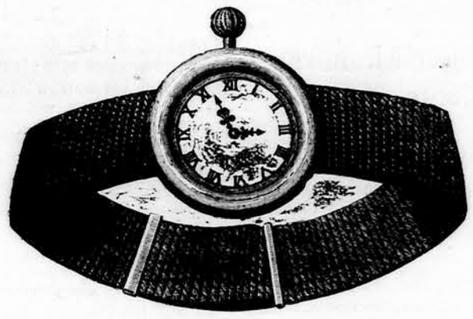

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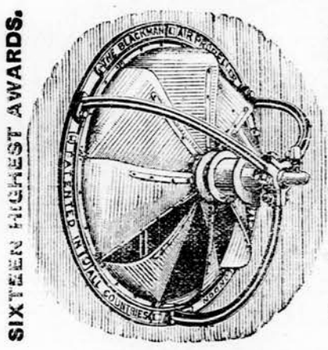

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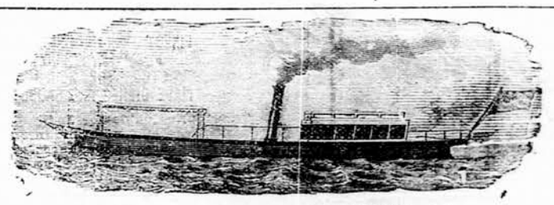

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